# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2013.—VOL. LXXII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.

THE WAR: A RUSSIAN EXPRESS CROSSING THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Newfield House, Lower Darwen, the wife of Lawrence H. Wraith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 2, Hampstead-hill Gardens, the wife of William Birney, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 17, Eccleston-square, S.W., the wife of Hamon le Strange, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Fergusson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law (Official Trustee of Bengal), of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, by the Right Rev. Bishop Perry, assisted by the Rev. Frank Woods, Vicar of All Saints', Hereford, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, to Mary, elder daughter of Edward Woods, Esq., of 45, Onslow-gardens.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, by the Rev. H. Webb Peploe, Henry E. Preston, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Mary, widow of the late R. T. Bruce, Esq., Royal Artillery.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at the Rectory, Killeshandra, the Ven. John Charles Martin, Rector for forty-six years, and Archdeacon of Kilmore, aged 80.

On the 18th inst., at Edinburgh, George Thomson, Esq. (late of Burnhouse), aged 64 years.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 2.

### SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary D. Wilson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., Ven. Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. C. F. Tarver.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. William Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Charles Féral Tarver, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

### MONDAY, Jan. 28.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, general court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10.30 a.m.
English Dialect Society, annual meeting, Old Townhall, Manchester, noon.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor R. S. Ball on Shooting Stars).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Wills on Explosions in Coal-Mines).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Smallman Smith on the Law of Support in its Relation to Land, Mines, and Buildings).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Law Amendment Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., on the Frauds of the Promoters of Companies.)
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. St. Vincent Erskine on Journeys in Gaza or Southern Mozambique; Mr. Alfred Corrie on a Visit to Lord Howe Island).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Wolverhampton Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show.

### TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

British Orphan Asylum, Slough, general court, Budge-row, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic), and three following days.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Dynamo-Electric Apparatus).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Highbury Young Men's Association, 8 p.m. (Sophocles' "Œdipus at Colonos.")

### WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
German Hospital, Dalston, annual court, City Terminus Hotel, 1 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Christopher Dresser on the Art-Manufactures of Japan).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Railway Accidents: Public Meeting respecting them, Exeter Hall (T. Brassey, M.P. in the chair), 8.
Waterloo Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show (two days).

### THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, general court and elections, 11.
St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, Leatherhead: annual meeting, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock).
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Licensed Victuallers' School, annual ball, Willis's Rooms, 8.30 p.m.

### FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Partridge-shooting ends.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Vice-Admiral E. G. Fishbourne on the Main Causes which lead to the Foundering of Ships).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 7.30 p.m., anniversary.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Costa's "Naaman").
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on the Telephone, 9 p.m.)
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. A. H. Murray on some Points in English Grammar).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Sir Joseph Fayrer on the Destruction of Life in India by Wild Animals).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

### SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Candlemas. Purification of the Virgin Mary.
New Moon, 8.17 a.m.
Annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich, 5.56 to 10.59 a.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. Bosworth Smith on Carthage and the Carthaginians).
Working Men's Club and Institute Union, 4 p.m. (Sir Geo. Campbell on India).

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| Day. | Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | Wind: General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | 0-10 | ° | ° | | Miles. | In. |
| January 16 | 30·213 | 47·6 | 41·5 | ·81 | 8 | 50·9 | 42·5 | W. WSW. | 323 | 0·000 |
| 17 | 30·393 | 43·0 | 35·8 | ·78 | 5 | 46·2 | 39·3 | NW. | 141 | 0·000 |
| 18 | 30·469 | 38·0 | 35·1 | ·91 | 9 | 43·5 | 34·0 | NW. | 25 | 0·000 |
| 19 | 30·428 | 41·2 | 37·7 | ·87 | 9 | 45·7 | 36·5 | NW. WSW. SW. | 93 | 0·000 |
| 20 | 30·312 | 45·4 | 40·8 | ·86 | 10 | 48·0 | 42·2 | SSW. | 438 | 0·010 |
| 21 | 30·039 | 52·0 | 48·0 | ·87 | 10 | 55·2 | 47·3 | SW. SSW. | 630 | 0·030 |
| 22 | 29·923 | 51·7 | 48·1 | ·89 | 10 | 54·4 | 49·0 | SW. WSW. | 460 | 0·070 |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 30·242 | 30·390 | 30·483 | 30·478 | 30·340 | 30·075 | 29·906 |
| Temperature of Air | 45·5° | 42·7° | 35·6° | 39·8° | 45·2° | 51·6° | 52·7° |
| Temperature of Evaporation | 43·2° | 39·6° | 35·1° | 39·1° | 42·1° | 50·2° | 51·9° |
| Direction of Wind | SW. | NW. | NW. | NW. | SSW. | SSW. | SW. |

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2.

| Sunday. M | Sunday. A | Monday. M | Monday. A | Tuesday. M | Tuesday. A | Wednesday. M | Wednesday. A | Thursday. M | Thursday. A | Friday. M | Friday. A | Saturday. M | Saturday. A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 8 0 | 8 30 | 9 10 | 9 55 | 10 40 | 11 22 | — | 0 2 | 0 40 | 1 5 | 1 30 | 1 53 | 2 15 | 2 30 |

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and at 7.0. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghmans; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. Amos.

REISSUE, ON JANUARY 28,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF

FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

Author of "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Little Minnie's Troubles," ETC.

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## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 71.

Subscribers to the Illustrated London News who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested to send to this office post-cards, with a line, *Send Title and Index*, when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventy-First Volume (from July to December, 1877) will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

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198, Strand, W.C. London.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, FEB. 1, at 7.30, Costa's Oratorio, NAAMAN. Miss Robertson, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Sauvage, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ONCE IN A CENTURY, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and OUR NEW DOLL'S HOUSE. During the Holidays, Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY. GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FETE on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1878, AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at 2.30; EVENING DITTO at 7.30. In addition to the WORLD-FAMED COMPANY of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, who will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME. The following great Artists have also proffered their invaluable services on this occasion:—

Miss E. FARREN (of the Gaiety. By permission of John Hollingshead, Esq.).
Miss PATTIE LAVERNE (with the kind sanction of the Directors of the Alhambra).
Miss ELEANOR BUFTON.
Miss RUSSELL (of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. By permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.).
Miss LOTTIE VENNE (by kind permission of Mrs. Swanborough).
Mr. GEORGE HONEY (Theatre Royal, Haymarket. By permission of J. S. Clarke, Esq.).
Mr. W. H. PENNINGTON (of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.).
Mr. W. J. HILL (Folly Theatre. By permission of A. Henderson, Esq.).
Mons. MARIUS (Royal Strand. By permission of Mrs. Swanborough).
Mr. G. W. ANSON (Royal Olympic. By permission of H. Neville, Esq.).
Mr. HARRY JACKSON (by kind permission of Walter Gooch, Esq.).
Mr. EDWARD TERRY (of the Gaiety. By permission of John Hollingshead, Esq.).
Mr. W. C. LEVEY (Musical Director, Royal Princess's Theatre).
Mr. HARRY COX (Royal Strand Theatre. By permission of Mrs. Swanborough).
Mr. JAMES FERNANDEZ (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Mr. FURNEAUX COOK (Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By permission of Charles Rice, Esq.).
Mr. HARRY PAULTON (with the kind sanction of the Directors of the Alhambra).
Mr. GEORGE CONQUEST (of the Grecian Theatre).
Mr. LIONEL BROUGH (of the Royalty Theatre. By kind permission of Miss Kate Santley).
THE LEOPOLD BROTHERS.
THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS (M. Julien, M. Emilie, and M. Robert).

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Two for Day Performance, at Seven for Evening Performance. No charge for securing seats. Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m.; also at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; and at Hays', Royal Exchange.

THE CANTERBURY.—PLEVNA.

PLEVNA.—MORNING PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, in AID of the STAFFORD HOUSE TURKISH COMPASSIONATE FUND. His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Chairman.

PLEVNA.—Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS OF TECK and FAMILY, their Graces the DUKE and DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND and FAMILY will honour the MORNING PERFORMANCE of PLEVNA with their distinguished patronage and presence; and, as nearly the whole of the Private Boxes have been taken by the distinguished Lady Patronesses of this Charity, early application must be made for Boxes, to enable the Committee to construct additional ones.

PLEVNA.—Prices of Admission:—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Body of Hall, 5s.; Upper Balcony, 2s.; Private Boxes, £3 3s. Obtainable at Messrs. Mitchell's, Lacon and Ollier's, Bubb's, Ollivier's, Sams', S. Hays', and A. Hays', and at the "Canterbury" Box-Office. Doors Open at 2.30, Performance at Three o'Clock, Carriages at Five o'Clock.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORWICH SCHOOL and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The EXHIBITION is now OPEN.—Admission (from Nine till dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. Phillips, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling. Alfred D. Fripp, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receiving days, March 4 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £8753. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Every Evening, at Quarter to Eight, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Première Danseuse, Mdlle. Pitteri. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Every Evening until further notice, PUSS IN BOOTS. Signorita Cavalazzi, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. Edward Hall. No fees.

TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Preceded, at Seven, by A ROUGH DIAMOND. The most powerful Company in London. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to £3 3s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCES of TURN OF THE TIDE on SATURDAYS, JAN. 26 and FEB. 2, commencing at Two o'Clock.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE; or, Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

## THE SORTIE FROM PLEVNA.

### LARGE ENGRAVING.

With the Number of the Illustrated London News for Saturday next, Feb. 2, will be issued, as a Supplement, an Eight-Page Engraving, The Sortie from Plevna, Dec. 10, 1877. This memento of the Turning Event of the War, drawn by R. C. Woodville, from Sketches by our Special Artists, will, it is hoped, be acceptable to our Subscribers.

198, Strand, W.C.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY* 26, 1878.

The feverish excitement which agitated the public mind at the earlier part of last week rapidly and almost magically subsided into a calm when Parliament was opened. The tenour of her Majesty's most gracious Message and the Debates upon the Address moved in both Houses in response thereto dispersed in a few hours the cloud of uncertain rumours which overhung the prospects of this country. The conditions upon which the Queen's Government based their determination to observe a neutrality in the conflict between Russia and Turkey have not been infringed upon by either of the belligerents. The policy of the Cabinet has undergone no change. The restoration of peace is still the end at which its efforts are and will be aimed. But inasmuch as the prolongation of the War might, by extending its area, give rise to unexpected incidents involving British interests, her Majesty trusts to be furnished by Parliament with the means which in such case would be required to protect them. It came out in the course of discussion that her Government did not contemplate making any immediate demand upon her "faithful Commons." That will be left until the occasion for it shall arrive, if arrive it may. Meanwhile, the policy of the Cabinet coincides substantially with that of public opinion. The will of the nation has been, is, and will be, fairly represented by those who have the direction of its affairs. Such, in effect, was the disclosure made to both Houses on Thursday se'nnight. The satisfaction with which it was received was complete, and has not since then been materially disturbed.

The War Party in this country—small, it may be, but active and noisy—has thus witnessed the overthrow of its fatal influence upon that of Constantinople. The mischief it has done—half unconsciously, one would hope—is incalculable. It has irritated the people of this realm, and it has misled the Rulers of the Ottoman Empire. It has nipped in the bud the sprouting signs which had appeared of reviving commerce. It has encouraged the Turks to push on to consequences little short of ruin to themselves. It never truly spoke the mind of her Majesty's Government, however, at times, it may have professed to do so. The Despatches of Lord Derby to Mr. Layard abound, we may say, in warnings to the Turkish Government not to entertain a hope of armed assistance in its favour. All the authoritative information from this country which reached the ruling Pashas of the Porte discouraged the illusion which they sedulously cherished that we should at last interfere to shield them from the fatal effects of their own misgovernment. They, at any rate, have no valid excuse for the deception to which they have lent a too willing ear. They have been played upon only because they would have it so. The atmosphere of false hopes suited them better than that of truthful realities. The blind have led the blind, and the usual consequence has followed. Unfortunately, the calamities into which they have fallen

will be very unevenly distributed between the two classes.

There is at length a general awakening even at Constantinople. A military collapse, even more decisive than that which took place in France under the advance of the German armies, seems to have impressed alike the authorities and people of that metropolis that further resistance, even if it postpone for a few months the fate which threatens them, is not at all likely to retrieve their prospects. Misfortune has everywhere overtaken their arms. Misfortune everywhere seems to pursue them. The evils of their rule for three or four centuries past are exacting their penalties from this generation. The only alternative now left them from which they may derive the smallest amelioration of their lot is to agree with their adversary quickly. Prolonged resistance, so far from bringing them allies, threatens to evoke against them fresh foes. The occupation of Adrianople by Russian forces, the shattered state of Suleiman Pasha's army, the panic excited in Constantinople, and the general rush to that city of those who fear Muscovite vengeance on the one hand or Circassian brutality on the other, have taken the heart out of the pride and obduracy of the Eastern capital. It is not probable, we think, that Constantinople will pass into the hands of the Russians, even for temporary occupation only, as such an event will probably be forestalled by the conclusion of peace. Otherwise, the question is one of time alone. The Great Powers do not appear disposed to prevent such a consummation, and England, if she were inclined to help Turkey rather than witness the capture of Stamboul by the Grand Duke Nicholas, would find that her interposition, besides being single-handed, would come too late to repair the damage already done to the Ottoman Empire.

Things then tend, it may be hoped, to an early peace. Much will depend, of course, upon the terms demanded by the conqueror—terms which, perhaps, will be everywhere known within a few days. Should Russia exercise moderation in laying down the preliminary conditions of peace, she will bear out the professions made—and, no doubt sincerely made—by the Czar at the commencement of the War. She can hardly be blamed, however, after the profuse expenditure of life and money she has incurred, if she should resolve, in as far as her determination can effect it, to put an end once for all to the ever-recurring Eastern Question. That she cannot do so merely of her own will or by her own hand she knows as well as any of the Neutral Powers. Germany, Austria, Italy—to say nothing of France and England—will, of course, have to be consulted in regard to the final settlement of affairs. It is not necessary, however, that immediate changes should accomplish all that is desired. It will probably suffice if they comprise within themselves the germs and tendencies which time may develop into permanently satisfactory results. That which is decaying must be left to decay. It is not necessary to destroy it outright by external violence. That which is vital and growing must be left to grow; let it merely be protected from the oppression which would kill it. It would not be impossible to lay down the lines of a present policy which will naturally conduct to a peaceful and prosperous future. How far this object will govern the proceedings of the Neutral Powers remains to be seen. But events have so far advanced as to disclose to the public mind of Europe the certainty that it is not by war, but by peace, a lasting agreement upon the subject of the Eastern Question can be obtained.

Meanwhile, it behoves us surely to cultivate as conciliatory a temper as may be in relation to both belligerents. The susceptibilities of European States are already in a somewhat strained and abnormal condition, and great forbearance as well as caution is claimed from all the Powers by the present delicate position of international relationships. Hitherto her Majesty's Government have been heedful in the course they have pursued. There may have been among them—there probably have been—considerable differences of individual views to which the present crisis has given rise. There may also have been some mistakes of practice. But, on the whole, whatever may have been the influences brought to bear upon them, most of the steps they have taken, as a body, will bear examination and criticism. Thus much, we think, may be gathered from the conduct of Parliament since its assembly on Thursday last. It has evinced no acute anxiety on Eastern affairs since the brief discussion on the Address to the Throne, but has quietly proceeded with domestic business, and that of no very important order. It will doubtless take up in due course the Eastern Question in some later stage of its development, but for the present there would appear to be no immediate prospect of a further debate upon the matter. The country is to be heartily congratulated upon this change, and, should peace be established within a few weeks, it may be hoped with some confidence that a return to commercial activity, not in this country only but in others, will gradually make itself visible.

The nomination for Greenock took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Donald Currie, Mr. W. D. Scott Moncrieff, and Mr. James Stewart were duly proposed and seconded in the Liberal interest, and Sir James Ferguson on the part of the Conservatives.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Whippingham yesterday week, and visited the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero at the Vicarage.

Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne on Saturday last from Windsor Castle; his health is very much improved. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Canon Farrar arrived at Osborne. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had an audience of and dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., officiated. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach left Osborne for London. Canon Farrar dined with her Majesty, and left the next morning.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph on Monday. Earl Beauchamp arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty to present an Address from the House of Lords. He afterwards returned to London.

The Earl of Roden arrived on Tuesday, and had an audience of the Queen on his return from Rome, where, as representative of her Majesty, he attended the funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel. The Earl dined with her Majesty, and left the next day.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have driven to Ryde and elsewhere in the island. Prince Leopold has walked and driven out.

The Queen has subscribed £100 towards the Turkish Compassionate Fund.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday last.

On Monday the Prince went to Cambridge for the purpose of unveiling the statue to the Prince Consort by Foley, which has been erected in the vestibule of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and of which an Engraving was given in our issue of last week. His Royal Highness travelled by the ordinary train from St. Pancras, which was under the control of Mr. Robertson, outdoor superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, arriving at Cambridge shortly before seven in the evening. He was received at the station by the authorities of the University and the Mayor and the Corporation, on the part of which body the Mayor presented an address of welcome. The town volunteers formed a guard of honour from Trinity College Lodge. The Prince was entertained at a banquet given by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare) in the hall of Clare College. Covers were laid for forty-five. He passed the night at Trinity College. By desire of the Queen, the statue was publicly unveiled by the Prince on Tuesday, in the presence of about 220 ladies and the officers of the University, Heads of Houses, Council, Doctors, Professors, and distinguished visitors, among whom was the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire; the staircases being occupied by about 200 M.A.s. At twelve o'clock the Prince proceeded in the Master of Trinity's carriage to the Fitzwilliam Museum, the route from Trinity College being lined by thousands of spectators. The Chancellor, heading a procession, received his Royal Highness at the entrance, and conducted him to the hall, when the Duke read an address, the Prince reading a reply in which he expressed his pleasure at performing the ceremony in compliance with the special desire of the Queen, and at the invitation of the Chancellor and members of the Senate of the University; and also the great satisfaction he had in revisiting Cambridge as a member of the University, and recalling to mind the agreeable recollections which he always retained of his undergraduate days. The Prince was then conducted by Professor Colvin to the front of the statue, which occupies the centre of the area between the two staircases, and unveiled it. The Chancellor in an eloquent speech thanked his Royal Highness for the honour he had done the University; and after some other speeches the Prince proceeded to the large picture-gallery, where he held a levée of members of the University, and afterwards inspected the various articles of interest in the library and sculpture-room. His Royal Highness was subsequently entertained at luncheon by the Master of Trinity at Trinity Lodge, after which he left for Sandringham.

The Princess of Wales will accompany the Prince on his visit to Dorset as the guest of Lord Alington at Crichel House.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Clanmorris, Rifle Brigade, and Miss Ward, only daughter of Mr. R. E. Ward, Bangor Castle, Ireland; and between the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, late of the Grenadier Guards, only son of Viscount Hawarden, and Eva, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Brooke, of Summerton, County Dublin, and the Hon. Mrs. Brooke.

The marriage of the Hon. Francis Baring, brother to the Earl of Northbrook, and Lady Grace Boyle, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork, is arranged to take place on Feb. 13, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square; that of Mr. Samuel H. Romilly, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Romilly, with Lady Arabella Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Southesk, will take place early in February; and that of Mr. Lionel Tennyson, younger son of the Poet Laureate, and Miss Eleanor Locker, daughter of Mr. Frederick Locker and the late Lady Charlotte Locker, will take place at Westminster Abbey the first week in March.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball in aid of that deserving educational establishment the Licensed Victuallers' School is to be held at St. James's Hall, next Thursday, the 31st inst.

The statue of the late Mr. John Stuart Mill, which is erected on the Thames Embankment near the Temple, will be given to the Metropolitan Board of Works this day, at noon.

Mr. Archibald Forbes lectured at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening on his Personal Experiences as War Correspondent of the *Daily News* during the present Russo-Turkish war.

Tuesday being the grand day of Hilary Term, the treasurer (Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C.) and the Benchers of the Middle Temple entertained some of her Majesty's Judges and other guests at dinner in their ancient hall.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, were entertained on Wednesday evening at a dinner by the Shipwrights' Company, on the occasion of their admission to the freedom of that body. Lord John Manners and Lord Hampden were among the guests.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the debate on the scheme of centre pupil-teaching, prepared by the school management committee, was resumed. Another discussion of much length took place as to matters of detail, and, after disposing of some of the propositions of the committee, the consideration of the remainder of the scheme was postponed.

The opening meeting for this year of the United Law Students' Society was held on Monday evening—Sir H. James, M.P., in the chair—when the difficulties surrounding the modern law student were described and the services of the society were extolled. A resolution was passed noting with satisfaction the general interest in questions of law reform and legal education evinced at the present day.

The Saturday afternoon lectures, given under the auspices of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, were resumed last Saturday, when the Rev. Dr. Stoughton gave a lecture "On Modern Civilisation." On the 2nd proximo Sir George Campbell, M.P., will lecture "On India." The lectures begin at four o'clock, and are delivered in the hall of the Society of Arts.

At the United Service Institution on Monday evening Colonel Howard Vincent read a paper "On the Requirements of the Volunteer Force," among which he enumerated more cohesion, cavalry and field artillery branches, more funds, Government control of the expenditure, officers from the regular Army to hold volunteer commissions, a uniform discipline, and the provision of drill spaces and sheds. A discussion followed.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the third week in January shows that the total number of paupers was 84,604, of whom 41,424 were in workhouses, and 43,180 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 305, 4383, and 15,312 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 664, of whom 484 were men, 149 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has signified her willingness to become a patroness of the National Health Society, and the Duke of Westminster was elected president at the annual meeting of the society on Monday last at its rooms, 44, Berners-street. At the same meeting a letter was read from the London School Board expressing the willingness of the board to accede to the representations of the society on the subject of utilising the playgrounds of the board schools in London by fitting up eighteen selected playgrounds with suitable gymnastic apparatus.

An eccentric individual named John Rhodes, of Pomona-terrace, Hounslow, was buried in the Hounslow Cemetery on Monday afternoon. Although possessing immense wealth, he dressed like a tramp, and was exceedingly parsimonious, so much so that he often denied himself the common necessaries of life. He has left the greater portion of his fortune, amounting to £100,000, to metropolitan charities. Mr. Rhodes was nearly eighty years of age. His wife died some years since. He has left no issue. He was a chemist in early life, and derived most of his wealth from investments in gas companies.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week Captain Shaw, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, reported that during the year 1877 the number of calls had been 1708, of which 106 were false alarms, 69 were only chimneys on fire, and 1533 were calls for fire, of which 159 resulted in serious damage. Compared with the previous year, this was a decrease of 99, and compared with the average of the last ten years a decrease of 87.—A letter from the vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, was read, stating that Dr. Brewer had been elected a member of the Board in the place of General Sir W. Codrington, resigned.

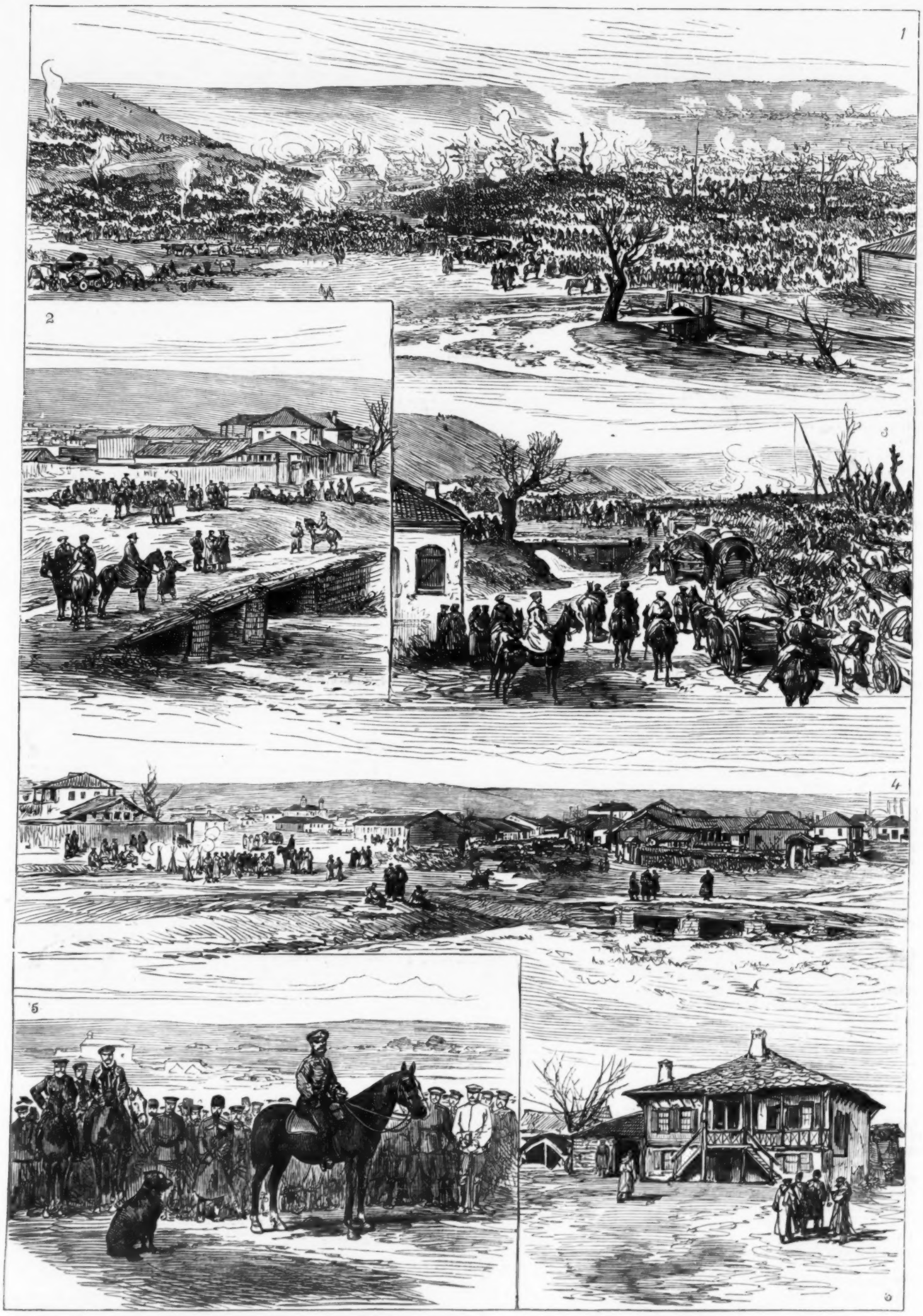
Applications were on Tuesday made in the Chancery Division, at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society, to strike off the rolls Mr. William Lowe, a solicitor practising at Liverpool, and Mr. E. W. Le Riche, of the firm of Le Riche and Son, solicitors, London, on the ground of their having, while acting as the solicitors of a Mr. Smith in the purchase of a large estate, entered into an agreement with the vendor, by which they were to receive a commission from him. The Master of the Rolls ordered that Mr. Lowe should be suspended from practising for two years, Mr. Le Riche for six months.

A gentleman who took a cab from Pimlico to the Vauxhall station, having a difference with the driver as to the fare legally chargeable, held out his hand with some gold and silver, saying, "If you are not satisfied, take what is your fare; but, mind, if you take more than you are entitled to, I shall summon you." The cabman, thus invited to help himself to his fare, took £3 1s.; and, when remonstrated with, declined to refund the money, expressing his intention of "sticking" to it. A constable being called, he was given into custody; and, although he urged in defence that he did not steal the money, but took it when it was placed before him, he was committed to take his trial on a charge of theft.

Mr Edwards, representative of the parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works, stated at a recent meeting of the Marylebone vestry that Sir James Hogg had commissioned him to inform the vestry that eight gentlemen had offered £1000 towards the planting of trees on each side of the road from the Angel at Islington to Edgware-road, which runs through the parishes of St. Pancras, Islington, and Marylebone. Sir James was desirous that the representatives of the three parishes should communicate the matter to their respective vestries for their consideration, and in that way ascertain whether the parishes would subscribe the remainder of the money that might be required. The matter was referred to the works committee.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., gave an address upon the comparative efficiency of English and foreign labour at the Hawkestone Hall, Westminster-road, on Monday evening. He showed that foreign trade was suffering under the same depression as the English, and that, while in some branches of manufacture the wages abroad were higher than at home, a larger quantity of work was done in this country. On the subject of restricted working, he said that if our workmen allow themselves to be deluded with the notion that by working at half speed they will prevent over-production, British industry cannot contend successfully against the free and vigorous efforts of our kinsmen in America. The only result of such a suicidal course must be that the people who impose no artificial restrictions on their powers will take our place in every open market.

Mr. H. M. Stanley left Paris on Tuesday morning, and reached London on the evening of the same day. Both at Boulogne and on landing at Folkestone he received marked attention from the local authorities, and at the latter place was greeted with cheers and other demonstrations of welcome by a large number of persons who awaited the arrival of the steamer in which he crossed the Channel. A special saloon-carriage was placed at his disposal by the South-Eastern Railway Company for the journey to town.—The council of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday unanimously resolved to appoint a deputation from the council to wait upon Mr. H. M. Stanley on his arrival, to congratulate him on his safe return to Europe and invite him to read a paper before the society on his explorations and discoveries in Central Africa, at St. James's Hall or elsewhere. It was also resolved to invite Mr. Stanley to a dinner given by the society, to which the friends of Fellows should be admissible.



1. Osman Pasha's Army Surrendering to the Emperor of Russia.
2. Bridge at Plevna, on the Sofia Road.
3. Russians and Roumanians on the Field of Osman Pasha's Sortie.
4. Plevna, from the Sofia Road.
5. Emperor of Russia in the Imperial Guards' Camp.
6. Emperor of Russia's Head-Quarters at Poradim.

THE WAR: PLEVNA AND THE SURRENDER OF OSMAN PASHA.
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE LATE KING VICTOR EMMANUEL LYING IN STATE AT THE QUIRINAL, ROME.

## THE KING'S FUNERAL AT ROME.

The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel, First King of Italy, was celebrated last week in his capital city of Rome, with an extraordinary demonstration of national affection for him whose personal reign had secured the unity and independence of that long divided and oppressed country. A portrait of King Victor Emmanuel was given in our last; we now present Illustrations of the scene while his body was lying in state at the Quirinal Palace, and of the performance of the funeral service in the church within the ancient Roman edifice of the Pantheon, attended by many illustrious personages from different Courts of Europe, and by the official and popular representatives of entire Italy.

The Quirinal hill, which gives its name to the Royal Palace at Rome, is perhaps more familiarly known to modern Romans as Monte Cavallo. This name is taken from the two colossal groups of sculpture, each representing a man standing and holding a horse, sometimes called Castor and Pollux, which stand in front of the palace. It was by Pope Gregory XIII., about three hundred years ago, that the palace was built; and it was here that the Cardinals used always to assemble in their Conclave, for the election of a new Pope. The present Pope, Pius IX., resided here at the beginning of his reign, till he was driven from Rome by the insurrection of 1849. The deposed King Francis II. of Naples and his Queen lived at the Quirinal some years after the revolution of 1860. Since Rome was occupied by the Italian Government, which took place in 1870, the Quirinal has been usually inhabited by the Crown Prince Humbert, now King, with his wife, Princess Margaret, as King Victor Emmanuel has preferred living in his old Piedmontese home. But he died at Rome, and it is in the capital of Italy that he has been laid to rest. The great hall of the Quirinal Palace, which is 190 ft. long and very lofty, was hung in the interior with red satin damask, below the fresco paintings that adorn the upper part of its walls. A catafalque, or funeral canopy, of the same costly material, surmounting a raised platform ascended by many steps, was erected in this hall, with a railing to inclose it from the outer floor. Here the embalmed body of Victor Emmanuel, attired in the uniform of a general, with the red mantle of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, was laid in the light of numerous candelabra; the arrangement being that which is styled a "Chapelle Ardente," as is customary previous to the funeral of persons of rank among Continental nations. At the feet of the corpse was placed the Royal crown of Italy, with the iron crown of Lombardy from Monza, a gold crown of oak leaves and acorns, presented by the Roman classic jeweller, Castellani, and two other crowns of natural green leaves. The King's body-guard remained in attendance, with several members of his staff and Court, from the night of Friday, the 11th inst., till the hour of the funeral on Thursday week. A very large number of visitors were admitted, day after day, to witness the spectacle of the lying in state.

The Pantheon, the interior of which was consecrated by Pope Boniface IV., in the seventh century of the Christian era, to be the Church of "St. Mary and All the Martyrs," is one of the grandest buildings of ancient Rome. It was built, not long before the birth of Christ, by Marcus Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus Cæsar, and was a temple dedicated to "Jupiter Ultor and All the Gods." One of our Illustrations gives a view of the exterior, which is much disfigured by the pair of modern open turrets, with cupolas, erected by a tasteless Papal architect, one at each side above the frontal pediment. The edifice consists of a vast Rotunda, with an exterior diameter of 190 ft., and with an interior diameter of 141 ft., surmounted by a dome rising to 158 ft. high, but having a central opening 28 ft. in diameter; in front of this rotunda is a portico, 110 ft. long and 44 ft. deep, with eight marble columns, which are 47 ft. high and 5 ft. thick; there are four columns also at each side of the building. The pediment and the dome were formerly adorned with plates of sculptured bronze, some of it gilt, which Pope Urban VIII. took away for the material of the bronze baldacchino in St. Peter's Cathedral; and the coloured marble panelling of the interior roof has also been removed, with all the ancient bronze statues and bas-reliefs. In the Piazza before the Pantheon is a fountain, with a small Egyptian obelisk. The interior of the Pantheon, now used as a church, does not contain any remarkable works of art, but several altars, tombs, and shrines, in small chapels, are ranged around the circuit of the Rotunda; one of them is the tomb of Raffaelle, the famous painter, who was buried here in 1520. It is recorded that the Pantheon contains the bones of a great number of the early Roman Christians, removed to this place from the Catacombs by Boniface IV. about A.D. 610. This grand building is, on the whole, next to the Coliseum, the finest monument of ancient majesty in Rome.

The Royal Funeral on Thursday week was a very imposing ceremony. The solemn and stately procession left the Quirinal at ten o'clock in the morning. It was headed by detachments of troops, after which followed a large number of deputations, all the great bodies of the State, the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the clergy, the great officers of state, the chiefs of Legations, and Envoys of foreign Princes and Governments, the Knights of the Order of the Annunziata, the foreign Ambassadors, the Princes of reigning houses; and, lastly, the first Aide-de-Camp of the late King, on horseback, carrying King Victor's sword. The pall was borne by Signor Depretis, the President of the Council of Ministers; Signor Crispi, Minister of the Interior; the respective Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and two Knights of the Annunziata. After the coffin came a Master of the Ceremonies, bearing the Iron Crown, and leading the charger of the deceased Monarch. Then followed the colours of regiments in the army, accompanied by an escort of honour, and after these followed a long train of representatives of institutes, municipalities, societies, and corporations. The streets were densely thronged, and every balcony and window in the houses along the route taken by the procession was occupied with silent spectators. All the balconies were draped with black. The banners of eighty regiments of the Italian army were ranged at the gate of the Pantheon. The procession reached the Pantheon at a quarter past one o'clock, when the service commenced.

In the centre of the Rotunda, under the vast dome, the opening in which was veiled by transparent draperies, with a silver star in an azure sky, the catafalque had been erected for the reception of the King's coffin, surrounded by hangings of black velvet and ermine, with the supporting figures of four couchant lions, all brightly illuminated by candelabra. The lofty cornice, all round the interior, with the shields displaying the arms of the Italian cities, was lighted up with pyramids of candles; and men of the corps of the Vigili, or Roman fire brigade, in their half-military uniform with brass helmets, stood aloft on the cornice; the six lateral recesses, or chapels, were hung with curtains of black and gold. At one side of the high altar were placed six gilt seats, with kneeling cushions of crimson velvet, for the Princes attending as mourners; at the other side was an orchestra for the St. Cecilia and Philharmonic choirs; behind was a green carpet for the Ministers, foreign Ambassadors, and other dignitaries of State.

The procession came in, and the seats next the high altar were taken by the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, Archduke Renier of Austria, the Crown Prince of Baden, the young Crown Prince of Portugal, and Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, but ex-King of Spain; behind these stood Lord Roden, as representative of Queen Victoria, Marshal Canrobert and M. Patrick MacMahon, representing the President of the French Republic, and others deputed by foreign Governments.

The clergy of the Basilican church in the Pantheon, headed by their Camerlengo, met the coffin at the door. It was borne by sixteen Cuirassiers of the Royal Guard, surrounded with torches and flags veiled in crape. They laid it on the summit of the catafalque, with the crown and sceptre, helmet, and various knightly insignia. The pall of black velvet was then drawn over the crimson-covered coffin, and a number of wreaths, sent by foreign Sovereigns or Princes, by different cities of Italy, by the Universities and other public bodies, were placed around the bier. The wreath sent by Queen Victoria was specially laid beside the coffin by the Rev. Canon Anzino, private Chaplain to the deceased King. The whole assembly having come in, and taken up their allotted positions, with the Cuirassiers forming a guard of honour, the choir sang a funeral anthem, "Libera me, Domine, de morte eternâ;" and the officiating priest, Don Luigi Lauri, followed by the clergy, passed round the catafalque, with holy water and incense, while the choir again raised their voices with "Benedictus Dominus Deus," and "Requiem æternam dona, et lux perpetua luceat," which concluded the funeral ceremony. Those who had been present at it retired by the sacristy door, while the general multitude from outside were allowed to come in, and to look at the pall covering the mortal remains of the King of Italy.

There was a grand funeral service, on the same day, in the church of the Madeleine, at Paris; and in most of the principal cities and towns of Italy. The Italians resident in London, with the members of the Italian Embassy and Consulate, had arranged to attend a solemn Requiem Mass at St. Peter's, Hatton-garden; but Cardinal Manning, whose permission had been asked as Archbishop, telegraphed from Rome to forbid any ecclesiastical ceremony "that might have the character of a political demonstration." It was understood that a "low mass" could be permitted, but this was not thought worthy of the occasion.

## THE WAR.

Affairs have reached the most critical point. The Russians occupied the city of Adrianople on Monday last. The whole of Roumelia and Bulgaria, down to within less than a hundred miles of the Bosphorus, is now over-run by the invading army; only the "Quadrilateral," or space lying between the four fortresses of Rustchuk and Silistria, on the Danube, Shumla, to the south of Rustchuk, and Varna, on the Black Sea coast, still remains in Turkish possession. The whole Turkish army yet keeping the field, that of Suleiman Pasha, was driven southward from Philippopolis, off the road of its intended retreat to Adrianople, and was pursued by General Gourko into the mountain region of the Despoto Dagh. Its rear-guard, in three days' fighting last week, lost 4000 men killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, and forty-nine guns. But Suleiman, nevertheless, got the bulk of his army, perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 men, well over the mountains to Drama, which is in Macedonia, near the site of the ancient Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Augustus Cæsar. It is but twenty-five miles from the shore of the Ægean Sea; and Suleiman will, perhaps, there embark his forces at Kavala, opposite the Isle of Thasos, for their transport to Constantinople. But then he would have to pass Gallipoli, on the peninsula commanding the strait of the Dardanelles, at the entrance from the Ægean to the Sea of Marmora. There are serious apprehensions of a Russian advance to seize Gallipoli, in order not only to shut out Suleiman Pasha from the Turkish capital, but also to obtain temporary command of the Dardanelles. This is the most alarming feature of the actual situation, for it is scarcely to be expected that Great Britain and the other Maritime Powers should acquiesce in a Russian occupation of the Dardanelles. As for the defence of Constantinople, it is by no means desperate; the mountainous peninsula which extends to the Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, affords more than one favourable position. A line drawn across its width, from Buyuk Tchekmedj to Tchetchmedjik, situated about forty miles west of Constantinople, is naturally strengthened by rugged hills in the middle, and by lakes or inlets of the sea at each end, so that it could be made almost impregnable. A line of earthworks, redoubts, and intrenchments, of not more than eleven miles, would suffice here to stop the advance of the whole Russian army, since it would be supported by the supplies and reinforcements from Constantinople, and those brought from all parts by sea. Tchataladja is the name of the proposed defensive position. The Turkish forces withdrawn from Adrianople are now collected by Mahomet Ali Pasha at Tchorlu, half way between Adrianople and Constantinople. They will be reinforced by troops from Varna and from the lately abandoned positions in Eastern Bulgaria. The most urgent necessity, however, is to get beforehand with the Russians at Gallipoli. For this purpose it is essential that not a day or an hour should be lost in transporting some part of Suleiman Pasha's force, of course by sea, up to the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula, at the head of the Gulf of Saros. Commodore Manthorpe Bey was sent from Constantinople on Thursday, with a fleet of vessels for this service, to embark the troops at Kavala, and convey part of them to Gallipoli, part to Constantinople. On the other hand, it is reported that on Wednesday some of the Russians were at Keshan, which is not more than forty miles from Gallipoli; but this report has not been confirmed.

A semi-official publication at St. Petersburg, on Thursday last, formally contradicts the report current at Constantinople that a Russian corps would march upon Gallipoli, and says:—"The Imperial Government is not unaware of the importance attached by the British Government to Gallipoli. Russia has no interest in touching this point, which does not come within the sphere of her operations, and it will neither be occupied nor attacked unless the Turkish regular army should be concentrated there, in which case it would be impossible to leave such a force on our flank."

The Grand Duke Nicholas has been entertaining at Kezanlik the Turkish peace negotiators, Server Pasha and another, whose latest report to their own Government was dispatched from Kezanlik on Monday. The Turkish plenipotentiary therein stated that the Russian conditions were not yet formulated, but he expected to learn them on the following day. It had resulted from the pourparlers that the conditions would have a wider bearing than was at first supposed. The despatch adds that the conversations between the negotiators had been of a somewhat animated character. The Porte on Wednesday sent more extended powers to the delegates. At the Porte the desire for peace increases, owing to information received that Russia has entered into explanations with Austria; but, notwithstanding the Russian conditions being known at Vienna, Count Zichy remains without further instructions from his Government. The utmost consternation prevails in the Turkish capital. Many thousands of distressed fugitives from Adrianople and from the scattered Turkish families or villages in Bulgaria are daily arriving by the railway, half naked, starving, and utterly destitute. The Sultan has decreed that every man, whether Moslem or Christian, shall serve in the army of defence.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was to leave his head-quarters at Kezanlik on Thursday, and would be at Adrianople this day (Saturday). The Imperial Guard has arrived there. A Turkish convoy of stores and ammunition has been captured near Hermanli.

The siege of Rustchuk is about to be commenced by the Russians, while the Roumanians are pressing the siege of Widdin, and the Servians have advanced towards Novi Bazar, in the territory called "Old Servia," which lies south of Bosnia. The Turks retire before them, in the direction of Pristina. The Montenegrins have taken the seaport of Dulcigno, on the Albanian coast, and have occupied the northern shore of the Lake of Scutari.

The surrender of Erzeroum had not been reported as a fact, up to Thursday evening, but was expected within a very few days.

Our Illustrations of the War in this week's paper comprise several of the scenes that took place at Plevna, when Osman Pasha's army surrendered to the Emperor Alexander, on the 10th and 11th ult., for which we are indebted to a foreign photographer there employed in the exercise of his art. We also give a sketch, by one of our Special Artists, of a Russian military express messenger crossing the Danube; and a view of the port of Vourla, on the coast of Asia Minor near Smyrna, where the British fleet was some time since lying at anchor.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The Senate sat for a short time on the 17th inst.; but M. Hérold almost immediately moved the adjournment of the House out of respect to the memory of the late King of Italy, and the motion was agreed to.—The Chamber of Deputies did not sit, and most of the members attended the mass for King Victor Emmanuel at the Madeleine.

On the 18th inst., in the Senate, M. de Gavardie put a question to the Government respecting the convocation of the municipal councils and the restoration to office of Mayors who had been dismissed by the previous Cabinet. He concluded by a violent attack on M. Gambetta. M. Dufaure, in reply, maintained that the Government had not acted illegally in restoring to their posts certain Mayors who had been dismissed by the late Ministry. The House then adjourned.—In the Chamber, the election of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, formerly Ambassador in London, was quashed after an animated debate.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Admiral Touchard, in the name of the Right, moved that a majority of two thirds should be necessary to procure the annulment of an election. He demanded that his motion should be dealt with as urgent. M. Gambetta opposed the demand for urgency, and moved the previous question. In the course of his speech he vigorously attacked the minority; and M. de Cassagnac, who followed, retorted with a vehement attack upon the majority. Both the hon. members were called to order. The previous question was finally voted by 312 against 186.

The annexation to France of the island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, ceded by Sweden, was agreed to in the French Chamber on Tuesday, by 454 votes to 7. At the same sitting two elections were quashed, after some interruptions by the Bonapartists. The treaty with Sweden for the acquisition of St. Bartholomew's was ratified by 434 to 7.

In the Senate on Wednesday an election took place to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of General Aurelle de Paladines. The principal candidates were M. Victor Lefranc, a Republican, and formerly Minister of M. Thiers, and the Duc Decazes. The voting not being conclusive, the election was postponed.

Marshal Canrobert and M. Patrice MacMahon returned to Paris on Tuesday evening from Rome, where they attended the funeral of King Victor Emmanuel.

Marshal MacMahon gave an audience on the 18th inst. to Mr. Stanley, the African explorer. A banquet was given to Mr. Stanley at the Hôtel du Louvre last Saturday night by the French Geographical Society. It was attended by the Minister of Marine, General Noyes, Colonel Morelle, who represented Marshal MacMahon, and a number of explorers, *savants*, and diplomatists, the company numbering 300. During the evening the Minister of Public Instruction presented to him the academic decoration of the palm branches in gold, and the president announced that the society had awarded to him their great gold medal. On Monday he was entertained at lunch by the representatives of the French and foreign press in Paris, some sixty gentlemen assembling to do honour to the illustrious traveller.

The death of two distinguished scientific men is announced. M. Becquerel, who was in his eightieth year, began life as an engineer officer and served in the Peninsular War, but from 1814 devoted himself to science, and won a great reputation by his researches into electricity. He received the Copley medal of the Royal Society.—M. Regnault, who was born in 1810, was first a mining engineer and afterwards a professor of physics and chemistry and the director of the Sèvres porcelain manufactory.

### ITALY.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies went on the 18th inst. to the Quirinal to present their homage to Queen Margaret, Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, Prince Amadeus, and Prince Carignan.

The new King, Humbert I., took the oath on Saturday at the Parliament House, in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons, who cheered him for five minutes. After the senators had sworn allegiance, King Humbert addressed them, and said that Italy, which knew how to understand Victor Emmanuel, proved to him the truth of the lesson, taught by his father, that a religious respect of her institutions was the surest guarantee against all danger. Such was the faith of his house, and this it was which would be his strength. He added that he had no other ambition than to be thought worthy of his father. Queen Margaret and the Princesses of the blood were present in the tribune allotted to the members of the diplomatic body. Princes Amadeus and Carignano were by the throne.

His Majesty has sent a donation of 50,000f. to the poor of Turin; 50,000 to the municipality of Rome, to be expended for the benefit of benevolent institutions; and a further sum of 50,000f. to the Cardinal Vicar, for distribution amongst the poor of Rome.

The ladies of Turin have signed an address of condolence and devotion to Queen Margaret.

The Government has decided to close the present Session of Parliament and to reassemble the two Chambers on Feb. 14.

SPAIN.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, announced in the sitting of the Senate on the 17th inst. the approaching marriage of King Alfonso. The marriage was unanimously approved by the 216 senators present.

The grant made to the Queen in case of her becoming a widow has been approved by the Senate.

In reply to a congratulatory address presented by the Chamber of Deputies, the King stated that his marriage is inspired by feelings of affection, and that he feels confident that God will bless a union which reconciles his present happiness with the restoration of Spanish greatness.

The Earl of Rosslyn went to Aranjuez on Monday and delivered to the King an autograph letter from the Queen of England to the Duchess de Montpensier and a fine bracelet for the Infanta Mercedes. The noble Earl also presented, in an oak case, a splendid Indian scimitar, with the hilt and scabbard inlaid with turquoises and sapphires on massive gold, a present from the Prince of Wales to the King of Spain. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris, Queen Christina, and Don Francis of Assisi have reached Madrid.

On Wednesday, amidst the acclamations of the Spanish people, and with the heartiest good wishes of all civilised nations, was solemnised the nuptials of Alfonso XII., King of Spain and the Antilles, and the Infanta Mercedes, daughter of Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier, and the Princess Maria Luisa Fernande, younger sister of the dethroned Queen Isabella. The marriage took place in the Atocha church, and was celebrated by Cardinal Benavides, the Patriarch of the Indies. Special Envoys were present from England, France, Germany, Austria, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. On leaving the church his Majesty and the new Queen were cheered by the crowd which thronged the streets, and the spectators in the balconies, at the windows, and on the house-tops. In the procession there were eighteen carriages, nearly all of which were drawn by six horses. The Royal carriage was drawn by eight horses. At night the theatres were thrown open free at the cost of the Municipality, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

Madrid was brilliantly illuminated on Wednesday night, and the streets were thronged with enthusiastic crowds.

The King has received congratulations from all the Sovereigns of Europe on his marriage.

PORTUGAL.

The Court attended a funeral service held in the palace chapel on the 17th inst. for the late King Victor Emmanuel.

BELGIUM.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday the Minister of the Interior asked for a grant of fifty thousand pounds for fortifications along the Scheldt.

GERMANY.

On Monday afternoon the Emperor William gave a special audience to Mr. Carter, who presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hawaiian Islands.

The German Minister of War, in his annual report upon the results of the year's recruiting, states that out of 140,197 recruits, 130,939 had received education in the German and 6283 in other languages, only 2975 having received no kind of education. Out of 86,670 recruits supplied by the kingdom of Prussia, 78,661 had been pupils at schools where German was the language in which teaching was imparted, and 5486 at schools where other languages were used for teaching, 2523 being altogether uneducated. The parts of the empire from which the greater proportion of the uneducated recruits came were the north-eastern and the eastern regions, the province of Prussia, and Alsace-Lorraine.

M. George Ghika has been appointed Roumanian diplomatic agent at Berlin.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The death of Edward Szigligeti, the chief Hungarian dramatic author and director of the Pesth National Theatre, in his sixty-fourth year, is announced.

M. Miletics, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, who was arrested more than a year ago on a charge of high treason, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

RUSSIA.

The infant child of the Grand Duke Vladimir was christened on Wednesday afternoon at the palace in the presence of the members of the Imperial family, the dignitaries of State, the civil and military officers, the diplomatic body, and the Court officials. The name given to the Imperial infant was Loris Vladimirovitch, and the sponsors were the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor of Germany, represented by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Empress of Russia, and the Grand Duchess Alexandra.

The Budget for 1878 is published. It calculates the revenue in round numbers at 573,000,000 roubles, and the expenditure at 600,000,000. The deficit of 27,000,000 roubles is caused by the payment of interest for the last three loans and the loss of exchange, and it will be covered out of the loan funds. In other respects the whole amount of the ordinary receipts and expenditure corresponds with that of 1877.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Riksdag was opened on the 17th inst. The Speech from the Throne referred to the unfavourable state of commerce, and announced that it was not intended to introduce any military organisation bill this Session. The Budget receipts for 1879 and the expenditure are estimated to balance each other, and amount to 74,700,000 crowns.

GREECE.

The Ministry has resigned and a new Cabinet has been constituted, as follows:—President of Council and Minister of Interior, M. Coumoundouros; Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, M. Theodore Delyannis; Marine, M. Poumbulis; Finance and Justice, M. Papamichalopulo; War, M. Sotfros Petmezas.

AMERICA.

The Earl of Dufferin visited President Hayes on Tuesday. The interview was of a very cordial character. Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, and Sir E. Thornton, the British Minister, were also present.

The President has appointed President Porter, of Yale University; President White, of Cornell University; Levi P. Morton, New York; and William Bigler, Pennsylvania, to be Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia states that the President will shortly transmit to Congress a special message on the Chinese question, wherein he earnestly advocates protection for the Chinese now in the United States, but desires that the treaty should be modified, with a view to restrict the Chinese immigration hereafter. Protection from the attack of an armed and organised mob has had to be given by the police, assisted by the troops, to the Chinese immigrants on their landing at San Francisco. The ringleaders of the movement have been arrested.

In the Senate on Monday Mr. Beck introduced a resolution declaring that, owing to the present depressed condition of the industries of the country, no new taxes should be imposed nor bonds purchased for the reduction of the public debt until Congress should direct.

Mr. Blaine on Wednesday introduced a bill in the Senate for the coinage of a silver dollar, to contain as many grains as the directors of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury shall decide necessary, from time to time, to make it of equal value as the gold dollar, and which shall be a legal tender for one half of any debt.

The Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature have passed a resolution opposing the Silver Bill.

Mr. Southard, Democrat, of Ohio, in pursuance of the Inflationist programme, introduced a bill in the House of Representives on Monday making customs duties payable in greenbacks after Jan. 1, 1879. This, if adopted, would take away the pledge of the customs duties in gold to the public creditors. Mr. Southard moved to suspend the rules in order to pass the bill, a motion which requires a two-thirds-majority vote. There were 154 yeas and 96 nays, not two thirds, so the bill failed.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution thanking Mr. H. M. Stanley for his discoveries in Africa.

A treaty of commerce and friendship has been concluded between the United States and the Samoa Islands.

Mr. John S. Williams, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator for Kentucky.

According to a telegram from New York, many commercial failures have occurred there and in the other principal cities of the United States.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board have been arraigned before the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans for forgery and alteration of election returns. A motion to quash the indictment was overruled.

The New York papers announce the death, at Omaha, Nebraska, of "Colonel" O'Neill, the Fenian leader, who headed the attempted raids into Canada some years ago.

Intelligence of further raids made by the Mexican Indians into Texas has been received at New York. The raiders killed two men and carried off a number of cattle and horses. They were being pursued by the Federal and Texan troops.

CANADA.

We learn by telegram from Halifax that the Hon. W. Berriaw Vail, Dominion Minister of Militia, has been unseated by his constituency. Mr. A. J. Jones, of that city, will be his successor.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta on Thursday last states that the Naga Hills expedition has been completely successful. Mozema, the principal village of the raiders, has unconditionally surrendered; the fine imposed has been paid, and the natives have also given up their arms and plunder.

The death of the Akhoond of Swat is announced.

A Calcutta telegram states that in Madras the general prospects are described as fair, but the prices are abnormally high. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief has decreased to 210,896. In Mysore the harvest of dry crops shows a very poor outturn. The Calcutta press unanimously approves the famine finance measures, specially commending the equalisation of the salt duties and the abolition of the inland customs line.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Jan. 21, received through Reuter's agency, states that the Governor has made a speech defending his assent to the recent dismissals of civil servants on the ground that he is bound to follow the advice of Ministers in local matters outside Imperial interests.

We learn from Sydney to Jan. 19, through the same source, that the weather is intensely hot, and great drought is generally prevalent.

The mails from Australia bring particulars of the Ministerial crisis in New South Wales, made known by telegraph.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The news from Cape Town to Jan. 1, as received by telegram from Madeira, is very disquieting. Reuter's despatch says:—"There is a general rising among the Gaikas, and martial law has been proclaimed. A severe engagement has been fought at Komgha, in which the Imperial forces were successful. Volunteers are eagerly enrolling."

In a special telegram to the *Times* we read:—"Major Moore, with a patrol of police, when escorting the mails on the Kei road, was fired upon, and, after a running fight, he was forced to retire to Komgha. A policeman named Giese was killed and Major Moore was slightly wounded in the arm. Next day forty men of the 88th and twenty police went out again under Major Moore to escort the post, and met a large body of Kaffirs, when a sharp fight ensued. The enemy were defeated. One soldier and one policeman were mortally wounded, while several others were slightly wounded. One soldier is reported to be missing. The country people are flocking into the towns, having been officially warned that the Government has directed its officers to aid all willing to come forward to serve the colony at this juncture. In the Transkei the armistice of three days has expired without Kreli or the Gelekas having submitted. Colonel Glyn has marched his troops in three columns to sweep the country. The central column has had a brisk skirmish, resulting in a small loss to the enemy and the capture of 900 cattle. Two hundred men of the 80th, from Pretoria, have arrived at Utrecht; and, should occasion require, Sir T. Shepstone will be supported by all the farmers and other residents."

A telegram from Madeira states that the Union Company's steamer Nubian, having on board seventeen officers and 737 men of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, and some women and children, arrived there on the 17th inst., and, after embarking telegrams, proceeded for the Cape.

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Sir William Jervois, the Governor of South Australia, will leave for England on Feb. 9 next.

According to the Leipsic catalogues, 16,437 new works were published in Germany during the year 1877. This is 2000 more than the average of the last eight years.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross is to be conferred upon Captain Andrew Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for gallant conduct at Quetta on July 26 last.

The new Pyrenean Railway, intended to connect the French Eastern railway system with the North-east of Spain, was opened on Sunday. Barcelona will now be in direct railway communication with the great cities of the South of France.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed the Hon. Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, to be her Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.

The *Standard* has received telegraphic intelligence from Tashkend, dated Jan. 19, stating that the Chinese troops had reappeared before Kashgar, which they took by a *coup de main*. The Emir of Kashgar, Beg Kuli Beg, escaped from the carnage, and has arrived at Terghana, on Russian territory, where he asks for Russian support. The whole of Kashgar is now in the power of the Chinese.

## THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

The portraits of their Majesties King Humbert and Queen Margaret of Italy, to whom the Crown of that young national kingdom has passed by the decease of its founder, the late King Victor Emmanuel, are presented in this Number of our Journal.

King Humbert (in Italian, Umberto) is the eldest son and second child of Victor Emmanuel, his sister, Princess Clotilde, married to Prince Napoleon Jerome of the French Empire, being one year older. Female heirs are excluded by the Salic law. The present King of Italy was born March 14, 1844, his mother being the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. The house of Savoy-Carignan, a younger branch of the first reigning House of Savoy, came to the throne in 1831, upon the failure of the elder branch. The kingdom of Sardinia, including the principality of Piedmont, with the territory of Genoa, and the hereditary Duchy of Savoy, as well as the island of Sardinia, thus belonged to Charles Albert, father of the late Victor Emmanuel. He abdicated in 1849, after the defeat of Novara, leaving his Crown to the late King. Victor Emmanuel was enabled, by the extraordinary political revolutions and military transactions between 1859 and 1870, to annex to his dominions all the other parts of Italy. He was proclaimed King of Italy in March, 1861, by a vote of the Italian Parliament at Turin, representing every province and capital except Rome and Venice, which were joined to the Kingdom, respectively, in 1866 and in 1870. The population altogether is nearly twenty-seven millions, with a revenue of £53,000,000, and a national debt of £400,000,000; so that the Kingdom of Italy, though youngest in Europe, already ranks fifth of the Great Powers. King Humbert, like his father, is a soldier whose personal courage has been proved in the battle-field. His brother, Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, was elected King of Spain by the Spanish Cortes in 1870, but abdicated within two years.

Queen Margaret (Margherita), the wife of King Humbert, is his first cousin, being daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, brother to the late King Victor Emmanuel; her mother is Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King John of Saxony, and Duchess of Genoa, who has, since the death of the late Duke of Genoa, married a second husband, the Marquis Rapallo. The present Duke Thomas of Genoa, brother to Queen Margaret, was educated at Harrow, under the tutorship of Mr. Matthew Arnold. The Queen was born in November, 1851, and married Prince Humbert in April, 1868; she has one child, named Victor Emmanuel, who was born in November, 1869. Her Majesty is warmly beloved amongst the Italian people.

The new King took his oath of fidelity to the Constitution, in presence of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday last. The Queen of Italy, the Queen of Portugal (who is a sister of King Humbert), the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, the Archduke Renier of Austria, and the Duke of Aosta witnessed the ceremony. On the same day the King also received the oath of fidelity from his army, at a grand review of the troops in Rome.

Our portrait of the Queen of Italy is from a beautiful photograph by L. Pagliano, of Milan; and we have to thank Mr. Lombardi, of Pall-mall and Brighton, for lending it to us, with the photographs of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert, belonging to a set of portraits of the Royal Family.

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The Marquis of Ripon presided on Wednesday evening at the annual soirée of the Slaithwaite Mechanics' Institution.

Sir Charles Reed presided on Monday at the opening of a new board school in Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.

Hospital Sunday collections in Liverpool, bad times notwithstanding, have this year been more successful than they were last year, the result being £7608 against £7542.

A state ball was given last Wednesday night at Dublin Castle by the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough. The Crown Prince of Austria, who arrived from Belfast in the afternoon, was among the guests.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili on the Patagonian frontier question, both Governments agreeing to submit the final settlement of this question to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1856.

The little Italian town of Concordia, between Venice and Udine, has sent Professor Mommsen, the Roman historian, a small golden plate, conveying the announcement that it has conferred the freedom of the town upon him as a mark of esteem for his researches into their antiquities.

A meeting of the Whiteside National Memorial Committee was held on Wednesday at the Mansion House in Dublin; the Provost of Trinity College presided. It was stated that about £700 had been collected, but this falls much short of the sum required, and a hope was expressed that substantial aid would be received from the late Chief Justice's numerous friends and admirers in England.

The newly published volume of the *Statesman's Year-Book*, for 1878, contains the description of King Humbert as reigning Sovereign of Italy, though King Victor Emmanuel died so lately as the 9th inst. This is an example of the diligence and promptitude with which its statements are kept correct to the latest possible date. The editor, Mr. Frederick Martin, is well known as an accurate statistician, and he collects, from a variety of the most authentic sources, all the best information concerning the political constitution, the administration, army and navy, finances, commerce and manufactures, church and education, diplomatic agencies, railways, post-office, and telegraphs of every kingdom or state in the civilised world. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are the publishers of this useful volume.

The total number of births registered in London last week was 2563, and the deaths amounted to 1903. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 38 below, while the deaths exceeded by 215, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The mortality from smallpox in London is again increasing. The deaths, which had been 26 and 35 in the two preceding weeks, rose last week to 51, a higher number than in any week since the middle of June last: 25 were certified as unvaccinated and 14 as vaccinated, while in the remaining 12 cases medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The deaths included 77 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 94 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhœa. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 535 and 464 in the two previous weeks, rose to 451 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 133: from bronchitis 364 resulted, and 118 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3065 births and 2233 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 42·9 deg., being 6·2 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 6·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 58·1 hours.

THE NEW QUEEN OF ITALY.

THE NEW KING OF ITALY, HUMBERT I.

## PARLIAMENT.

The air was for a time cleared by the Ministerial statements in both Houses at the opening of Parliament, but more especially by the declaration of Sir Stafford Northcote in the Lower Chamber that counteracted the disquieting effect of the "unexpected occurrence" paragraph in the Queen's Message. But the prospect in the East has become gloomy for us again by reason of the announcement made last Thursday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he will, on Monday next, move "the supplementary estimate for naval and military supplies." When the right hon. member for Greenwich interpreted this declaration as meaning on the part of the Government that "Until we know the Russian demands and conditions we have no proposals to make," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer nodded affirmatively, then even the sculptured sternness of Mr. Gladstone's marble visage melted into affability, gracious words came from his lips (so relieved, indeed, was the right hon. gentleman for the time being that he returned to Hawarden next day), and, whilst the Speaker left the chair with becoming stateliness to seek restoratives for the inner man, the bulk of hon. members hastened from the House (judging from their cheerful countenances) to seek the dinner-table with minds freer from anxiety than was the case earlier in the evening.

### LORDS.

All the difference between a Belgravian mansion in its ordinary aspect and its gala days was to be noted in the contrast presented by the House of Lords on the opening night and on the following day. On the first night the gilded Chamber of the Peers was filled with an illustrious assemblage, comprising their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge on the floor of the House, and an exceptional gathering in the galleries of such notabilities as the ex-Empress of the French with Prince Louis Napoleon, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and Midhat Pasha, seemingly drawn together in ignorance of the custom that in discussing the Queen's Speech the leading members of the Ministry and the Opposition do but indulge in formal passes resembling the ceremonious manœuvres of skilled fencers. Yesterday week there was but a scanty attendance, fog darkened the Chamber, and twenty minutes sufficed for the transaction of all the business, which simply consisted of a complaint from Earl Granville that, whereas the Commons had been furnished with the fresh papers on the Eastern Question the previous evening, none had yet reached him, an omission which the Duke of Richmond said he would inquire into; and a motion by the Earl of Cork, on behalf of the Duke of Westminster, for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the prevalence of intemperance.

The frequency of floods not only in the low-lying parts of the Thames, but also at Nottingham, Lincoln, and elsewhere in the country, appeared to have brought about a consensus of opinion on Monday that a bill was urgently required for the establishment of efficient Conservancy Boards for keeping the unruly rivers within bounds. The Marquis of Ripon introduced the subject to their Lordships, and dwelt upon its importance, apropos of the report of the Select Committee on Conservancy Boards, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Longford (putting in a word for Ireland), the Earl of Sandwich, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Redesdale, and Earl Fortescue agreeing on the necessity of legislating promptly on the matter, and the Duke of Richmond assuring their Lordships that, if possible, a bill would be brought in this Session framed in the spirit of the report of the Committee.

On Tuesday her Majesty's reply to the Address was read by Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward of the Household, as follows:—

I have received with much satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. Your assurance that the measures which will be submitted to you will receive your earnest consideration affords me sincere gratification, and you may rely with confidence on my cordial co-operation in every effort to improve the welfare and security of my people.

Earl Fortescue, true to the self-imposed mission of preserving Hyde Park-corner from a block of carriages during the London Season, asked what steps were to be taken to remedy the grievous state of things. There was a plan for relieving the traffic at this point, the Duke of Richmond intimated, but added that it involved so great a cost in purchasing property that Government could not at present propose its adoption.

Their Lordships sat but a very short time on Thursday, but, as will be seen from the following report, the observations of the Prime Minister in respect to the Eastern Question were of peculiar gravity and importance. The Duke of Argyll understood, from the proceedings which took place in Parliament last week, that no change was likely to take place in the attitude of Government with regard to the Eastern Question. Had Government been made acquainted with the terms which Russia might propose to Turkey, and come to the determination that those terms would involve danger to those interests which it was their duty to protect? He trusted her Majesty's Government would lay before the House papers relating to the change which must have taken place since last week. The Earl of Beaconsfield said he would take care that all such papers were placed before their Lordships as Government considered it their duty to produce. Up to the present time Government had not been made acquainted with the terms of peace, and he had no authority to say when they would be made acquainted with them. Under those circumstances they would adopt that course which their duty to their Sovereign and their country required.

### COMMONS.

Signs were not wanting at the beginning of the evening sitting on the opening day that the small but loquacious band of Irish members who call themselves Home Rulers meant to assert themselves in spite of the regretted absence of their genial leader, Mr. Butt. A ripple of brogue ran through the stream of notices of new measures and stock bills, the rich tones of Major O'Gorman, the voices of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar (as strangely constituted political twins as ever united for purposes of offence and defence), and the familiar accents of many other Hibernian members, running up and down the mellow gamut of the Irish Brigade and bidding the House prepare for their charge later in the evening. Thus it was that—albeit even Mr. Gladstone went away satisfied with the reassuring speech of Sir Stafford Northcote regarding the critical state of affairs in the East—the Home Rulers were not to be put off, but came back, after the period for recuperation had expired (*se reculant pour mieux sauter*), to air afresh their alleged grievances. The dove-like Mr. Mitchell Henry made himself their spokesman. He moved that the following amendment, or addition, should be made to the Address:—

We also think it right humbly to represent to your Majesty that, while we are glad to observe that the questions of the grand jury law and intermediate education in Ireland are to be brought before Parliament, and while we await information as to the nature and scope of the proposals which may be submitted to Parliament, we humbly assure your Majesty that we shall regard it as the duty of Parliament, in the present condition of public affairs, on the earliest opportunity to consider, in a wise and conciliatory spirit, the national demands which the Irish people have repeatedly raised.

And not only did the smooth-tongued mover of this amendment give expression to the ungrateful sentiment that the lately-liberated Fenians had been released by the Government out of fear of Ireland in case this country should come to be engaged in the war in the East, but Mr. A. M. Sullivan (whose solemn and didactic style of oratory is, indeed, often ludicrously unsuitable to the subject under discussion) repeated the charge with emphasis, notwithstanding that Mr. Cross had thoroughly refuted the notion, and Mr. Plunket had eloquently deprecated the utterance of such assertions; but the hon. member for Louth received from Sir Stafford Northcote a dignified rebuke in a brief speech which was a model of good taste.

The broad river of Irish oratory ran through the following evening, swollen with tributary streams from Mr. Meldon, Mr. Shaw, Sir P. O. Brien, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Gray, and others. Vainly did Mr. Hermon, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Newdegate attempt to check the flood of Hibernian unreason. It flowed on until Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in an able and conciliatory yet firm answer, disposed of the unjust accusations brought against the Government with respect to the Fenian convicts, and maintained that the Ministry and the House were ever ready to grant due attention to every measure calculated to conduce to the welfare of Ireland. Mr. O'Shaughnessy having emitted a final grumble, the House divided, when a large majority voted against Mr. Mitchell Henry's amendment, which was negatived by 301 to 48 votes. The Address was then agreed to, and a budget of bills—a goodly number of them brought in by Irish members, be it remarked—were read the first time.

On Monday Sir H. Drummond-Wolff gave evidence that he has no idea of relaxing that watchful care over our treaty obligations in the East which he conspicuously displayed last Session. In compliance with a motion of the hon. member, papers having reference to the navigation of the Black Sea, Bosphorus, and Dardanelles were to be placed on the table. Mr. Bourke informed Mr. Cartwright that, "considering the state of affairs in the East," the Government did not intend to produce papers on the present relations between Greece and Turkey. But the hon. member for Oxfordshire, joining in a conversation on the Eastern Question set afoot by Mr. Bentinck, returned to the charge later on, and gave Mr. Forster (who has said in more than one speech that he would like to see Constantinople in the hands of Greece) an opportunity of regretting the Ministry thought it inopportune to present the correspondence with Greece. To this appeal no reply was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who advised Mr. Dillwyn to give notice of his question respecting her Majesty's letter to the Emperor of Russia. If any proof were wanted of the unreasonableness of the complaints of certain Irish members on the first two nights of the Session it might be pointed out that the first two bills discussed at length were Irish measures. After a fruitless objection on the part of Mr. C. Lewis (who moved the adjournment of the debate because the bill had not been delivered to members in the morning), Mr. O'Sullivan's Irish Union Justices Bill to give county ratepayers a voice in the election of magistrates received fair consideration from the House; but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach insisted that the appointment of magistrates should remain with the Crown, and a majority agreed with him, the second reading being negatived by 138 to 38. It was next the turn of the O'Conor Don, who, owing to the illness of Mr. R. Smyth, moved the second reading of the bill for preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland on Sunday. Several members of the sister isle spoke for and against the bill, which was read the second time amid some cheering. Major O'Gorman, who stoutly opposed the measure—or, perhaps, it would be more appropriate here to repeat the word bill—placed himself *en rapport* again with hon. members by withdrawing in the fullest manner the words "unfortunately" used by him "under the greatest provocation" against England at a recent meeting in Waterford. Said the hon. and gallant member with characteristic frankness:—"I must unreservedly beg the pardon of every hon. member of this House, and of every Englishman also, whose susceptibilities I have wounded." Alighting for a moment from his Eastern steed (which there is some risk of his riding to death), Sir Drummond Wolff secured the second reading of the House Occupiers' Disqualification Bill. Sir C. Adderley then brought in a bill to amend the laws relating to merchant seamen; and among other measures read a first time was Mr. Herschell's Bill to Abolish the Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage—the second reading whereof will not improbably draw a number of fair visitors to the Ladies' Gallery, which the gallant Serjeant-at-Arms has had considerably brightened and lightened during the Recess.

Sir Stafford Northcote, after replying to a question by Mr. Childers, on Tuesday read the following telegram, which her Majesty sent, "by advice of her Ministers," to the Emperor of Russia:—

I have received a direct appeal from the Sultan, which I cannot leave without an answer. Knowing that you are sincerely desirous of peace, I do not hesitate to communicate this fact to you, in the hope that you may accelerate the negotiation of an armistice which may lead to an honourable peace.

The reading of this message was received with cheers of approval. His Imperial Majesty's answer could not be made public, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, as it was a private communication to the Queen. The main part of the sitting was occupied with the consideration of Lord George Hamilton's motion for a Select Committee to report as to the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised by loan. Mr. Fawcett moved, as an amendment, the following addition to the motion:—"And further to inquire into the best means to be adopted to prevent the recurrence or to mitigate the intensity of famines in India; and whether by greater economy, specially with regard to military and other charges which are under the control of the Home authorities, a fund for the relief of famines may not be provided without subjecting the people of India to such burdensome taxation as will be imposed upon them by the contemplated increase of the salt duty." The Under-Secretary of State for India had loftily censured Mr. Bright for his recent speech on the question; but the right hon. member for Birmingham, in the course of an earnest reply, in which he defended Sir Arthur Cotton from the slur Sir George Hamilton attempted to cast upon him, and nobly vindicated his right to speak on the subject, succeeded in showing his youthful mentor that he had been guilty of a grave omission in not mentioning the famine in his motion. "We hear (said Mr. Bright) of thousands being killed in the war in the East of Europe; but all that this war has done, and all that the wars of the last ten years have done, has not been equal to the destruction of human life in the English dependencies in India." The right hon. gentleman concluded with these words:—

You have the rain from heaven and the great rivers, and you have a Government which, having conquered the country, is bound to devote all the powers of its intellect to save the people from this suffering, and to save this country and this Parliament from the degradation and humiliation of allowing it to be known throughout the world that millions of subjects of the Crown of England have in the course of ten years perished by famine which great engineers and men of great experience say positively might altogether have been prevented.

Sir George Campbell, Mr. G. Duff, and Sir G. Balfour continued the debate, which closed with the withdrawal of Mr. Fawcett's amendment on Lord George Hamilton undertaking to embody Mr. Bright's suggestion in the motion. It now reads as follows:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report as to the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised on loans, both as regards financial results and the prevention of famine.

On Wednesday morning the House only sat for twenty-five minutes, adjourning before one o'clock. Business was confined to the second reading of the Scottish Public Parks Bill, to a brief discussion of Sir George Balfour's Hypothec Bill, and to the passing through Committee of Sir Charles Dilke's Parliamentary Elections Bill.

Much interest and excitement were occasioned in the House on Thursday in consequence of the subjoined announcement and statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: Sir, I beg to give notice that on Monday next, in Committee of Supply, I shall move a supplementary estimate for the naval and military services (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Hanbury: I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Russian terms of peace have yet been received, and, if so, whether he can, without public inconvenience, state them to the House?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Russian terms of peace have not been received or communicated to her Majesty's Ministers.

The Marquis of Hartington wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question with reference to the notice he had just given—namely, whether the right hon. gentleman could inform the House when the supplementary estimates of the Government will be in the hands of members. He also desired information on another point. Last week the right hon. gentleman stated that the Government would make no demand for further supplies—or, rather, that no further supply would be asked for—until the terms of the Russian Government respecting the proposed peace had been received. The answer just now given by the right hon. gentleman to the question of the hon. member for Tamworth did not appear to him (Lord Hartington) to be quite consistent with the previous statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to which he had referred. He therefore wished to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he is able to afford the House any explanation or information upon that point; and whether, with a view to allay any anxiety or alarm, which would no doubt be created by the notice of the right hon. gentlemen, he would think it necessary to offer such explanation or information at the present moment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Sir, with reference to the first question of the noble Lord, I have only to say I hope that the supplementary estimates will be in the hands of hon. members to-morrow. With regard to the second question of the noble Lord—that is to say, the question which relates to what the noble Lord considers an inconsistency in the notice which I have just given, and in the words which had fallen from me a few days ago—I wish to remind him of what I really did say upon the occasion referred to. The noble Lord had asked me, in the statement he had made on the first night of the Session, whether I intended to ask the vote immediately which was shadowed forth in her Majesty's gracious Speech. In reply I stated that communications were then going on with the Russian Government as to the terms of peace they proposed to lay down; and that it was likely that within one or two days those terms would be made known; that, under such circumstances, it was not her Majesty's Government's intention to make an immediate application to the House for Supply, because they felt that it might happen when those terms became known that they were such as would be accepted by the Porte, and at the same time be agreeable to the other Powers. Subsequently the right hon. member for Greenwich (Mr. Gladstone), in commenting upon my statements, put it to me across the table whether he had rightly understood me to say that no proposal would be made by the Government to the House in respect to public supplies until the Russian terms of peace had been received. I nodded assent to the right hon. gentleman, but I must really ask the House clearly to understand that I did so in full contemplation of the receipt within a day or two of the Russian terms of peace. At all events, the position of the Government at the time was such, I think the House will say, that I could have no other expectation than that in a very few days we should be in a position to consider the actual terms of the proposed peace. But since then a week has elapsed; and not only have no terms of peace been received from the Russian Government; but it appears that a considerable force of Russian troops were rapidly advancing. Under these circumstances we have felt it necessary not to delay any longer realising that state of things which were intimated in the Queen's Speech—namely, asking Parliament for such assistance as will enable her Majesty's Government to make provision for any circumstances that might arise requiring precaution. I am sensible of the inconvenience attending the notice I have given; but her Majesty's Government thought it right that such notice should be given at once to-night, that the subject may be brought forward next Monday. Although the interval is only a few days, it is, I think, sufficient to relieve us from any charge of taking the country by surprise. I regret I cannot find it my duty to make a further statement now; I will do so on Monday.

The orders of the day having been postponed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the best mode of securing the dispatch of public business. If this Committee should be appointed, he said, he should ask to be placed upon it, and would then lay before it certain proposals on the part of the Government. No man was more reluctant to interfere with old-established rules that worked fairly well or to interfere with the rights of minorities or of individual members; but he had observed that from time to time it had been necessary to alter or rearrange the rules relating to the discharge of the functions performed by the House. The proposals he would have to submit to the Committee would not be numerous, but they would be such as would, in the opinion of the Government, be better considered by the Committee itself than by a series of desultory discussions on separate resolutions in that House. He had no idea of asking the Committee to deal with such matters as wilful obstruction, which was the impression out of doors, because he felt that the House was perfectly competent, if the occasion should arise, to deal with such obstruction upon totally different principles, and in a very different spirit. There were many ways in which time was now wasted, not wilfully, but from various causes, in reference to which the proposed inquiry might be a great

service to the House. The O'Conor Don, in an argumentative speech, moved as an amendment to the motion the following addition:—"And especially to inquire into the desirability of committing bills, unless when otherwise ordered, to grand Committees, instead of to a Committee of the whole House." A long discussion followed. Ultimately the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was agreed to. Mr. Mowbray moved a resolution to the effect that no opposed business should be taken after half-past twelve at night except money bills. Mr. Hibbert moved an amendment that it was inexpedient to deal with the question until the Committee on the dispatch of public business should have reported. A long conversation ensued, which resulted in the understanding that the practice of last Session would be adhered to, subject to the decision of the Select Committee on the dispatch of public business. The Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill then occupied the attention of the House on its second reading.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, E., Rector of Avon Dassett, to be Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the North-Eastern District (Dioceses of York, Durham, and Carlisle).
Anketell, H. K. F., to be Vicar of Seagry, Chippenham.
Barker, John Ross; Rector of Radwell.
Barrett, Benjamin; Vicar of Sutton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire.
Beach, Canon; Chaplain of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
Bramston, William; Vicar of Minster-in-Sheppey.
Brereton, Charles; Honorary Canon, Ely.
Brodie, P. B., Vicar of Rowington; Rural Dean of Warwick.
Burnett, William; Rector of St. Michael's Coslany, Norwich.
Caffin, B. C.; Rural Dean of Northallerton.
Clack, George Robert; Vicar of Downholme.
Cockshott, J. W.; Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Collins, George, Vicar of Oakengates; Vicar of Charlesworth.
Craig, Herbert Tudor; Chaplain to the Forces at Colchester.
Davidson, J. P. F.; Chaplain of the House of Mercy, St. James's, Fulham.
Elkyn, P.; Curate of St. John the Baptist, France Lynch, Gloucestershire.
Ferguson, Samuel; Vicar of Tonge, Kent.
Gorham, George Martyn, Vicar of Masham; Rural Dean of Masham.
Hall, John William; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Halifax.
Heepher, John; Vicar of Seacroft.
Horlock, H. D. C. S.; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Newton Poppleford.
Jones, Edward Thomas; Vicar of St. Dogmaels.
Jourdin, F.; Vicar of Ashbourne.
King, F. Wingfield; Curate of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.
Laing, Malcolm Strickland; Vicar of Hinton St. Mary, Dorset.
Lester, John Henry; Rector of Normanton by Derby.
Livermore, Charles; Vicar of St. Luke's, Norland.
Madge, Francis Thomas; Minor Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Moe, J. B., Senior Curate of Dursley; Curate of Sherston, Wilts.
Newton, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Shepley, Huddersfield.
Phillips, S. J., Vicar of Tilney All Saints with St. Lawrence, Norfolk.
Pratt, P. Cornish; Chaplain of Naval Prison, Lewes, Sussex.
Prior, Stephen James; Vicar of Pampisford, Cambridge.
Simpson, William Frederick; Rector of Caldbeck, Cumberland.
Smythies, Henry Raymond; Vicar of Chippenham, Cambridge.
Steele, William Ferguson; Vicar of Norton.
Tarlton, T. H.; Rector of Southam.
Tatham, Ralph Raisbeck, Rector and Vicar of Dallington, Sussex; Rural Dean of Dallington, and a Surrogate in the Archdeaconry of Lewes.
Worledge, A.; Prebendary of Dunholme in Lincoln Cathedral.—*Guardian.*

[The notice of the appointment to the vicarage of St. Margaret's, Rochester, in a previous Number was incorrect. The vicarage is not vacant.]

The Bishop of London has removed from Fulham Palace to London House for the season.

The Bishop of Truro has installed nine honorary Canons, who, with the Archdeacons, will form the first Chapter of the new see. The stalls are named after old Cornish saints.

Earl Manvers has given £1000 towards the restoration of Cotgrove church, Nottingham, which was opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Savoy Chapel Royal was reopened last Sunday, after having been closed some months for repairs. The alterations have been effected without interference with the ancient structure, and have opened up an old doorway before concealed.

The Bishop of Lichfield consecrated on Monday a cemetery at Longton, and spoke strongly in favour of funeral reform, saying that there was nothing more out of place than ostentation, pomp, and ceremony at the funeral of the dead.

A temporary church, to accommodate 320 persons, was recently opened by the Bishop of Worcester at Stackford, near Birmingham. It is in the parish of Yardley, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. Sutton Dodd, has greatly exerted himself to provide additional means of public worship.

On the 15th inst. the parish church of Chippenham, which has been undergoing restoration and enlargement since 1875, was reopened by the Bishop of Gloucester. The improvements of the church, which will now seat above 1000 persons, have been under the direction of Messrs. Darley, and have cost £6400.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat seven hours. Twelve members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The Company carried on their second revision to the middle of the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans.

A massive granite cover-stone, on which the cross is sculptured, has been placed in the churchyard at Launcells, near Bude, bearing the following simple inscription:—"Sir Goldsworthy Gurney. Died Feb. 28, 1875. Aged 82 years." To his inventive genius the world is indebted for the high speed of the locomotive, without which railways could not have succeeded.

On the 15th inst. the Bishop of Oxford reopened the parish church of Cholsey, which is one of singular archæological interest, built, as it seems to have been, out of the materials of a monastery, founded by Etheldred the Unready, and destroyed by the Danes at the end of 1006. It is of extraordinary length, the plan being cruciform, with a fine tower in the centre, resting on massive Early Norman arches. The nave and transepts are likewise of the Norman period, while the chancel is a fine specimen of Early English. The restoration, which has been under the care of Mr. H. Woodyer, has cost about £1200, towards which Mr. Morrison, the chief landowner, has contributed £600. The nave, however, still requires renovation.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

The examiners in the great mathematical examination published on the 12th inst., the result of the first four days' work in the Senate House. There were one hundred candidates, and the names of those deserving honours, arranged alphabetically, were read out in the Arts School. These successful gentlemen entered for the higher subjects last week, and the final class list, showing the relative merits of the students, will appear in our next publication. Of the one hundred candidates, ninety-four were approved, including four *Ægrotant*, two were allowed an ordinary degree, three were excused the general examination for the ordinary B.A. degree, and one candidate was rejected.

The following is the official list, arranged alphabetically, of those entitled to mathematical honours:—

Adair, Pembroke.
Adamson, St. John's.
Aldous, Queens'.
Allcock, Emmanuel.
Allpress, Trinity.
Bairstow, Trinity Hall.
Ball, Trinity.
Barnard, Christ's.
Blakesley, Trinity.
Blythe, Jesus.
Bolland, Magdalene.
Boote, St. John's.
Brand, Trinity.
Brownhill, St. John's.
Burnett, St. Catherine's.
Buston, Emmanuel.
Carlisle, St. John's.
Carpenter, Gon. and Cai.
Chance, G. F., Trinity.
Chippett, Christ's.
Claridge, Trinity.
Cook, St. John's.
Dawbarn, Queens'.
Drew, Pembroke.
Edwards, Sidney Sus.
Elsey, St. John's.
Farraker, Queens'.
Frith, Corpus Christi.
Fuchs, Queens'.
Graham, Gon. and Cai.
Gwillim, St. John's.
Harper, Gon. and Caius.
Heath, Trinity.
Heaton, Trinity.
Hobson, Christ's.
Holmes, St. Catherine's.
Holt, Queens'.
Horne, Corpus Christi.
Houghton, Pembroke.
Hughes, Corpus Christi.
Hutchinson, Sidney Sus.
Kyrke, Gonville & Caius.
Langley, Trinity.
Lattimer, St. John's.
Leverson, Trinity.
Macaulay, King's.
Mackie, St. John's.
Mann, St. John's.
Marsh, St. John's.
Martin, Sidney Sussex.
Mason, Pembroke.
Merry, Trinity.
Miller, Peterhouse.
Nash, Trinity.
New, Jesus.
Odell, Corpus Christi.
Ormsby, Clare.
Penkivil, St. John's.
Philpott, Jesus.
Pierson, Trinity.
Pinsett, St. John's.
Porter, Christ's.
Preston, Trinity Hall.
Relton, St. Catherine's.
Richardson, Clare.
Richardson, King's.
Richardson, Emmanuel.
Riley, Gonville & Caius.
Rushbrook, Christ's.
Ryder, Trinity.
Salisbury, St. Catherine.
Sargant, Trinity.
Saunders, Trinity.
Scriven, St. Catherine's.
Sharp, Trinity.
Simpson, E. R., Christ's.
Spring-Rice, Trinity.
Stearn, King's.
Steggall, Trinity.
Tatham, Trinity.
Taylor, Peterhouse.
Thornton, E., Trinity.
Thornton, H. P., Trinity.
Varley, Trinity.
Waterhouse, Christ's.
Wice, Trinity.
Wilkins, St. John's.
Williams, T., Clare.
Winn, Trinity.
Woods, Emmanuel.

ÆGROTANT.

Baggallay, Gonville and Caius.
Brown, St. John's.
Cole, Trinity.
Pridden, Emmanuel.

Messrs. Aitkens, Downing, and Harper, Corpus, are allowed an ordinary degree, and the following are excused the General Examination:—B. Reed, Clare; Sanders, Jesus; F. G. V. Smith, Trinity.

### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Carpenter, Registrar, writes to correct a misapprehension on the subject of the admission of women to the degrees of this University, which will, he says, "occasion serious trouble and disappointment if not at once corrected. No new supplemental charter admitting women to degrees has been granted by the Crown, nor has any application for such charter yet been made. The draught charter prepared by the Senate having now been approved by Convocation, a petition for its adoption will at once go forward, and the decision upon the expediency of granting the powers therein asked will rest with the advisers of the Crown."

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent first and second LL.B. examinations:—

First LL.B. Examination.—Pass List.—First Division: Charles Peter Casperz, private tuition; Pascoe Daphne, University College and private study; Henry Hubert Juta, Inner Temple; Hamilton Edward Lawrance, private study; Nathaniel Micklem, B.A., New College, Oxford; Thomas Edward Scrutton, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; James White, private study; Sidney White, B.A., private study. Second Division: George Herbert Alger, private study; Wyndham Anstis Bewes, University College and private study; Charles Francis Cagney, B.A., private study; Archibald Cass, private study; John Selkirk Charles, B.A., private study; William Charles Henry Cross, private study; Dolatry Surbhai Desai, University College; Alfred Dunham, Gray's Inn; Benjamin Alexander Elkin, private study; Hugh Montgomerie Hamilton, private study; William Henry Hazard, private tuition; Montague John Hosking, private study; Arthur Robert Ingpen, private tuition and study; William Herbert Olding, private study; William Robert Palmer, private tuition; John Henry Peartree, B.A., University College and private study; Charles Frederic Richardson, B.A., private study; Donald Cliffe Ross, University College; Edward Taylor, private study; Edward Woodhouse Veale, private study.

Second LL.B. Examination.—Pass List.—First Division: George Godfrey Gray, private study; Walter Newell Rook, private study. Second Division: James Edward Deakin, private study; George Fox, B.A. private reading; Robert Harvey, private study; William Foot Husband, private study; Charles Adshead Loxton, private study; Simon John Fraser Macleod, private study; Edward Parnell, private study; William John Sparrow, B.A., private study.

A letter has been received from the Treasury intimating that £20,000, the first instalment of the grant by the Government for the buildings of the University of Edinburgh, will be inserted in the Estimates for the year.

The Rev. R. P. Luscombe, of Clare College, Cambridge, has been appointed Vice-Principal of Gloucester Theological College. He took a first class in the Theological Tripos, and obtained three Hebrew prizes in 1874 and 1875.

Miss Mary Bradford, of Higher Broughton, has given £1200 to Owens College, Manchester, as an endowment for a scholarship for the promotion of the study of history, in memory of her late brother, Mr. William Bradford.

Mr. Philip A. Ashworth, B.A., of New College, Oxford, has been appointed assistant master in Dover College.

Mr. J. Elliot, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Second Assistant Master in Durham Schools, has been elected by the governors of Seabright's Endowed Schools to the head mastership of the Wolverley Grammar School.

Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, on Wednesday distributed the prizes to the students of the City of London College. The Lord Mayor presided.

Mr. C. M. Bragg, Head Master of the Grammar School, Batley, Yorkshire, has been elected Head Master of Scaton Grammar School, near Catterick, Yorkshire.

An influential meeting of the clergy was recently held at Brecon, under the presidency of the Rev. Garnons Williams, at which it was resolved to establish a scholarship at Lampeter College, in perpetuation of the memory of the Rev. David Parry, a clergyman of considerable fame in the principality. The scholarship, which is invested in the hands of trustees, is intended to assist the education for holy orders of persons of limited means, and a knowledge of Welsh will be a requisite.

The Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, received yesterday week a numerously attended deputation of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, headed by Dean Stanley, Canon Farrar, and Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., who submitted for his consideration a plan for turfing over and generally improving the churchyard of St. Margaret, the neglected state of which greatly disfigures the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Joseph K. Aston said the cost of the improvements would be about £5000. It was stated that the scheme met with the approval of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Hatherley, and others. Mr. Gerard Noel expressed himself favourable to the improvement.

Sir John Hawkshaw, at the request of a joint committee of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies, has made a report upon the best route by which the two systems could be brought into communication at their eastern extremities. The three routes proposed are—first, the route fixed on by the Inner Link Company, which would join the Metropolitan about 300 yards north of its present Aldgate station; the second passes under Eastcheap and along Hart-street and Crutchedfriars, so as to join the Metropolitan at Aldgate; and the third is the Tower-hill route, which would go along Eastcheap and Great Tower-street, by the southern end of Mark-lane, and thence to the Minories and Aldgate station. This is the longest line of the three, but, on the whole, Sir John Hawkshaw is in favour of it. Each of the others, he says, would have a certain value in opening up streets at present overcrowded with traffic; but, as a railway, the line by Tower-hill would probably pay the best.

## MUSIC.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The performances of this establishment since our last notice have consisted of repetitions of Flotow's "L'Ombra" ("The Phantom"), the successful production of which was commented on by us last week. The opera was given for the fourth time on Friday, and was announced again on Tuesday. The intervening nights have been devoted to repetitions of Wallace's "Maritana," with the cast already referred to.

On Wednesday Miss Anna Eyre made her first appearance in England as Leonora, in an English adaptation of "Il Trovatore." The débutante had already achieved considerable success abroad, and her favourable reception here on Wednesday justified the reports which preceded her arrival. Miss Eyre's voice is a genuine soprano of considerable power and extensive upper compass, reaching to D flat in alt. Her shake is close and even, and she possesses much power of expression and dramatic feeling, in addition to the advantage of an agreeable stage presence. Her delivery of the cavatina "Tacea la Notte" at once produced a good impression, which was sustained and enhanced by her rendering of Leonora's shares in the trio at the end of the first act, in the second finale, and in the "Miserere" scene: a part of the latter having been encored. The other principal characters were well filled by Miss Palmer (Azucena), Mr. G. Perren (Manrico), and Mr. G. Fox (Count di Luna). The opera was to be repeated yesterday (Friday) evening, "The Bohemian Girl" having been announced for Thursday and Saturday.

At last week's Monday Popular Concert, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance, Herr Straus was the leading violinist, and Mdlle. Marie Krebs the solo pianist. Verdi's string quartet was the specialty at this week's evening concert, it having been given for the first time there. The work has, however, already been spoken of in reference to its performance (last spring) at the Crystal Palace, where it was executed by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra—a proceeding which may serve to exemplify the high skill of the players, but does not fulfil the composer's intention. This was realised on Monday last, when the quartet was played, as intended, by four performers; and, these having been Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti, it need scarcely be said that it was finely interpreted. As previously remarked, the composition is formed on the classical model, being divided into four movements, of which the scherzo, with its trio, is by far the best. This was greatly applauded, and had to be repeated. Mr. Charles Halle's solo was Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in G major (op. 29, No. 1), the pianist and Madame Norman-Néruda having played Bach's sonata for piano and violin in A, and the lady Handel's sonata for violin in the same key. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

The fourth concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were performed under Mr. Barnby's direction.

A performance of national songs of Scotland took place yesterday (Friday) evening, in celebration of the anniversary of Burns's birthday. Several eminent vocalists appeared.

The fifth concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-sixth season will take place at Exeter Hall next Friday, when Costa's oratorio "Naaman" will be performed, under the direction of the composer. The principal vocalists will be Miss Robertson, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

We have already announced that Mr. Carl Rosa intends to begin his approaching season of English Opera at the Adelphi with Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor;" and we now hear that Mdlle. Marie Fechter, whose début as a singer at the Paris Opéra Comique attracted much interest, has been engaged by Mr. Rosa, who has furthermore added to his company Mr. Joseph Maas, leading tenor of the Kellogg Opera Company.

A hearing of the performances of Mr. G. A. MacGrath, at a matinée, has induced a high opinion of the powers and acquirements of that gentleman, who proved himself a pianist of an exceptional order, both as a bravura player and in other styles. Mr. MacGrath is a young American, who has studied at the Stuttgart Conservatoire—now, under the influence of Herr Lebert, one of the best schools for pianoforte playing.

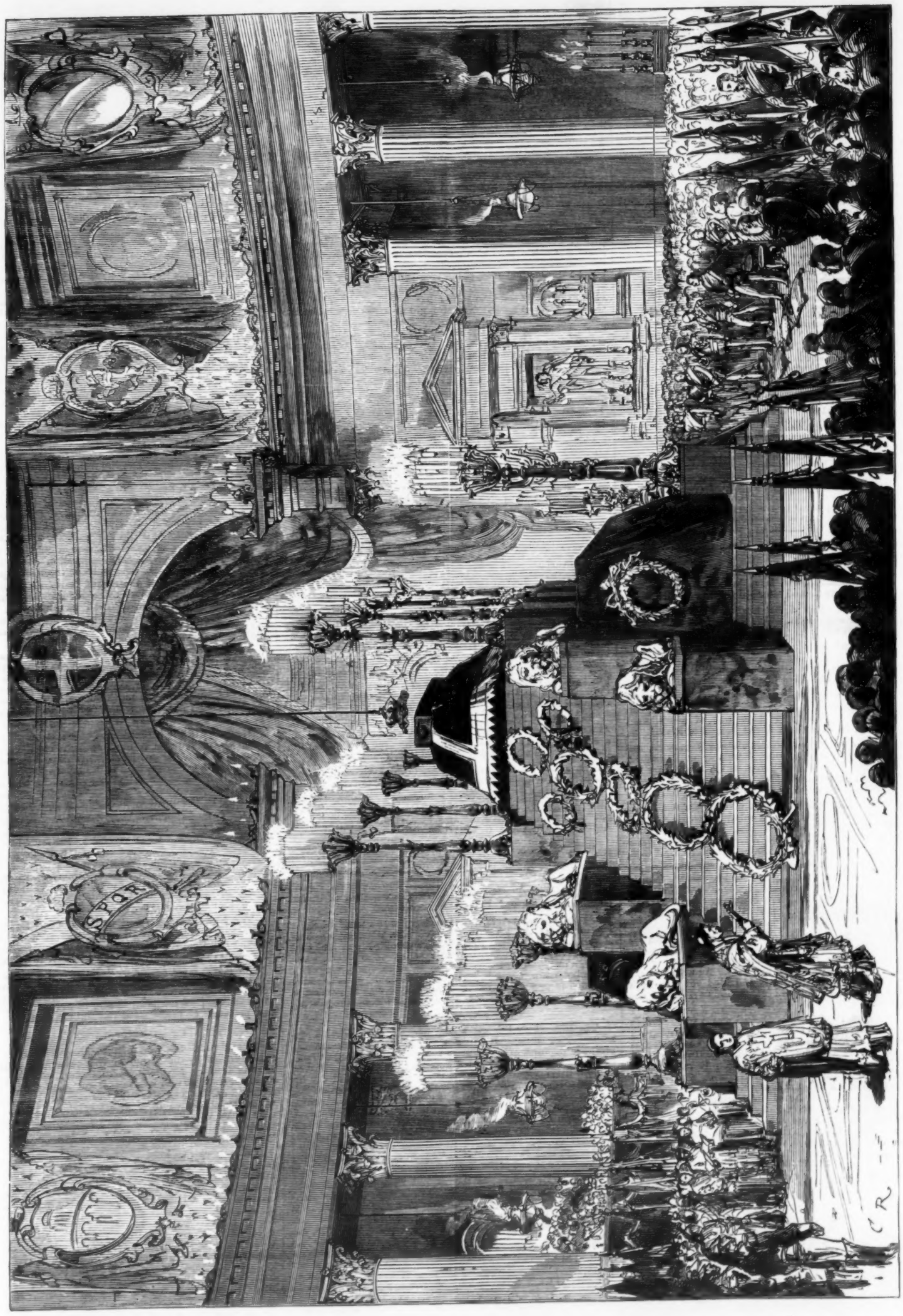
The Borough of Hackney Choral Association gave its second concert of the new season at the Townhall, Shoreditch, last week, when Weber's "Jubilee Cantata," a selection from Schubert's "Rosamunde" music, and other pieces—including Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas" and Auber's to "La Sirène"—were admirably rendered, under the direction of Mr. Ebenezer Prout, whose recent appointment to the musical management of these concerts has resulted in giving them a specially high character.

The New-Years' Festival of the London Sunday Schools Choir took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday week, when the programme consisted of performances by 1600 specially selected voices, conducted by Mr. L. Hinton.

*The Music-Trade Review* contains a full analysis (the first, we believe, that has appeared in English) of the book of Richard Wagner's new opera-drama, "Parsiful," on the music of which the poet-composer is now at work. The composition is expected to be produced at Bayreuth in 1880.

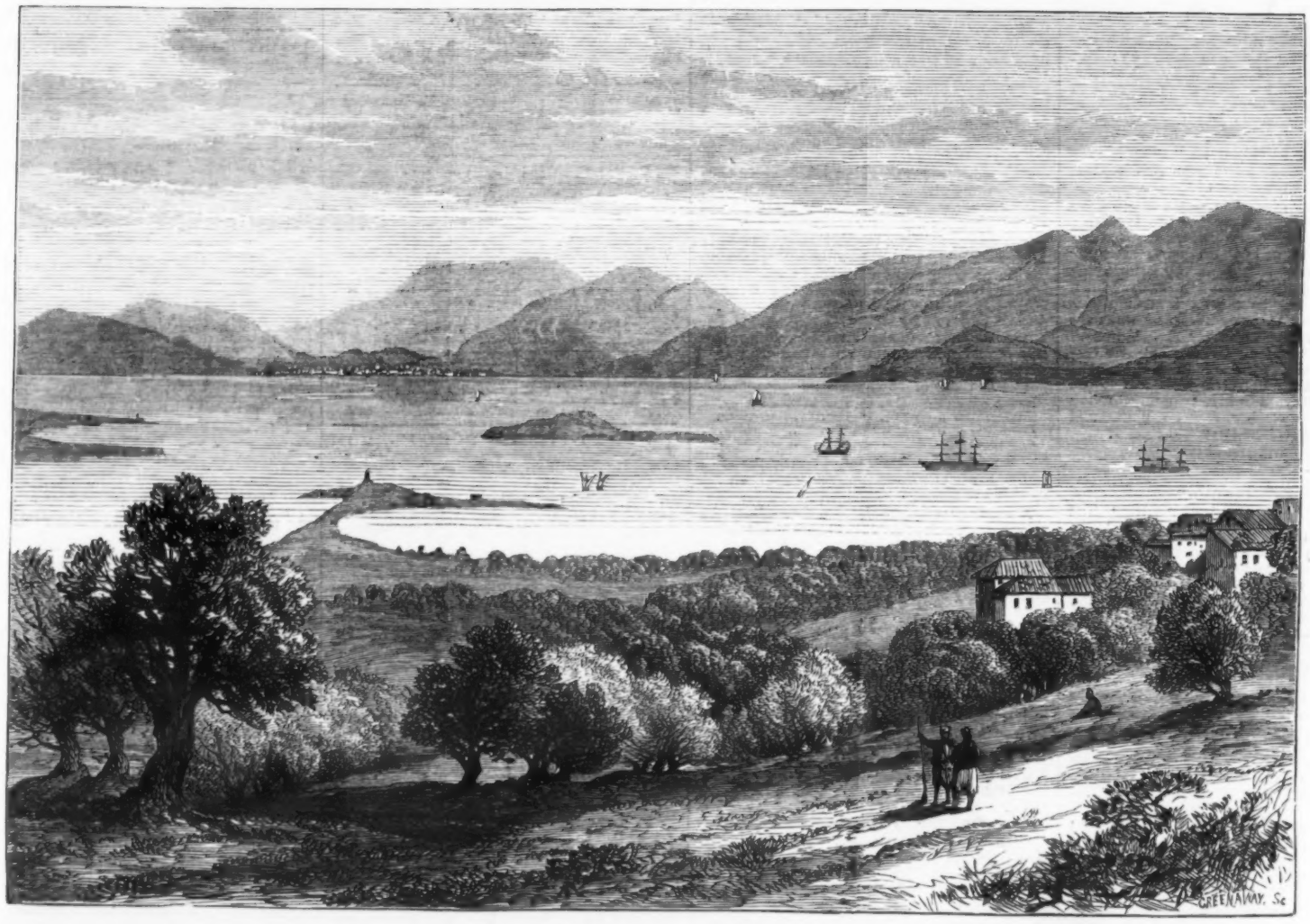
In our notice last week of the "New Testament Commentary," edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, which is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, it was observed that the first volume, already printed and brought to a second edition, contains the Four Gospels, and that the work would be concluded by a second volume. We are informed that there will be three volumes altogether, two volumes being required for the "Acts," the "Epistles," and the "Revelations."

On Monday the Lord Mayor received a draught for £1000 from the Mayor of Hobart Town, being the second contribution from that city, in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. The former donation of a like amount had been remitted direct to Madras, but it had been found cheaper to forward the remainder through the Mansion House. A communication was also received from the Mayor of Brisbane stating that £1500 had been collected there and sent to Madras, and adding that the long drought under which a large portion of the colony had been suffering had greatly militated against the success of the appeal. A letter giving particulars of the collection of £4000 at Dunedin likewise came, as well as a despatch from the Mayor of Christchurch, New Zealand, stating that £5000 had been collected there, among a population of 72,000, and remitted to India. Last Saturday Lord Derby forwarded to the Lord Mayor a draught for £38 9s. 6d., collected among British subjects in the Province of Coquimbo; and a sum of £15 16s. 2d., the balance of Masonic contributions at Hong-Kong, has also been received. The fund now amounts to £504,000.




FUNERAL OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL IN THE PANTHEON AT ROME.

THE PANTHEON, ROME.




VOURLA, GULF OF SMYRNA.

## NOVELS.

Let no one imagine there is any uncongenial misanthropy in the two goodly volumes in which Mr. Justin McCarthy tells with infinite grace, gentleness, and delicacy the story of *Miss Misanthrope* (Chatto and Windus). If, for a moment, the idea should be entertained that this heroine with an uninviting name should be an "old maid" with corkscrew curls, severe visage, and apparel repellently prim, the first glance at Mr. Arthur Hopkins's pretty portrait of Miss Minola Grey would dispel the notion. "Miss Misanthrope" is, in point of fact, "a handsome, graceful girl, rather tall, fair-haired, with deep bluish-grey eyes, which seemed to darken as they looked earnestly at one." Unconventional to a degree, this young lady has grown up without the advantage of congenial society (save the friendship of a quaint poetess) in the rather dull town of Dukes-Heeton; and, finding only this one sympathetic soul to commune with, comes to take pleasure in Hamlet and similar morbid heroes of literature. Alceste, the "Misanthrope" of Molière, is, however, her prime idol. Because an estimable but rather pragmatical solicitor, Mr. Augustus Sheppard, has nought in common with her ideal Alceste, Miss Minola Grey treats this young man with disdain when he ventures to propose to her in the opening chapter. Longing for a wider sphere of action, "Miss Misanthrope" comes to live in London with her bosom friend, Miss Blanchet; and her experiences in the actual life of the world by-and-by lower her idol, Alceste, from his pedestal. With rare art does the author show how the self-willed and beautiful Minola gradually drops her cloak of misanthropy as she is made aware by the example and self-sacrifice of light-hearted Lucy Money that a gay acceptance of the pleasures of this world does not fit one to bear up less bravely against its sorrows. Thrown into the society of several strongly-contrasted characters at the "at homes" of Mrs. Money, Miss Minola, misanthrope though she sets up to be, comes to have no less than three lovers in town, besides her constant admirer in the country. Victor Heron, the ex-Governor of a small colonial possession, with a grievance against the Government; Mr. Blanchet, an affected poet of the class which sacrifices sense to sound, reason to rhythm; and Mr. St. Paul, a fast and eccentric younger son—all yield as easily as did poor Mr. Sheppard to the fascination which Minola unconsciously holds over men. But we will not spoil the interest of the plot by revealing which ultimately becomes the favoured lover and persuades her to be no longer "Miss Misanthrope." Every character in the novel, particularly the ladies, will be found to be traced to the life. Mr. McCarthy shares with Mr. Black the happy faculty of being able to describe women naturally. Thus, each lady in "Miss Misanthrope" is a distinct portrait, verisimilitude being helped by each giving expression to the profoundest or shallowest sentiment in conventional language. With equal ease, and here with a refined touch and there with power, does Mr. McCarthy limn the scenes amid which his characters move. Having especial facilities for studying the life of the House of Commons, he naturally gives faithful sketches of the members who figure in his story; and an election riot is portrayed with much vigour. Mr. McCarthy has found an able illustrator in Mr. Hopkins, whose drawings are, as we have intimated, very tasteful; and the novel is so interesting and so admirably written that we shall be greatly surprised if "Miss Misanthrope" should not prove one of the most popular belles of the season.

"You may be sure there was a stir among our women-folk when they heard that a young man had come courting the Earl's daughter": thus does Mr. William Black begin his story of *Green Pastures and Piccadilly* (Macmillan and Co.): and he might well have added, "You may be equally certain I shall arouse general interest in their fortunes when the Lady Sylvia comes to marry Mr. Balfour." For such is undoubtedly the case. "The very type of English girlhood in its sweetest springtime," Lady Sylvia is first introduced on a bright May morning, tripping through the shrubberies of her father's park, and humming to herself the sweet old tune of

> Should he upbraid,
> I'll own that he prevail.

The "he" of her song is a rising young M.P., devotedly attached to politics, and thoroughly in love with our heroine, his union with whom is more than sanctioned by Lord Willowby for the reason that his Lordship needs pecuniary help, which he hopes to obtain from a rich son-in-law. But scarcely has the reader settled down to enjoy the exquisitely natural style in which Mr. Black describes the wedded life of Lady Sylvia and Mr. Balfour, with the high aspirations of both for work worthy their station, than considerable disappointment is felt at the sudden parting of the disillusionised wife from her husband, and her departure for America in company with a party of friends whom the author first introduced in a former novel. Whether from want of care in developing his plot with the view of distributing the action more evenly and fairly between "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," or whether the fault has arisen from any other cause, it is an indisputable fact that interest in the plot droops directly Lady Sylvia quits England for the "Green Pastures" of America. On the other hand, it is fair to acknowledge that Mr. Black's unsurpassed powers of calling up vivid images of scenery by a felicitous combination of words are seen to advantage in charming sketches of the varying aspects of sea and sky during a voyage across the Atlantic, graphic pictures of the "whirling and hurrying waters of Niagara," and a multitude of Transatlantic scenes of remarkable beauty. Still, it is impossible to overlook the insufficiency of plot, and we feel sure that a majority of the readers of "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" will agree with us in lamenting that there should be in Mr. Black's latest novel "but one halfpenny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack."

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., of "Ginx's Baby" renown, has told so many good stories "with a purpose," that he could well afford to indulge in the luxury of writing a vigorous narrative which should have no other end apparently in view save that of enchaining the attention of his readers from first page to last. This he has indubitably succeeded in doing in *The Captain's Cabin* (William Mullan and Son). One volume (humorously illustrated by Mr. Wallis Mackay) suffices Mr. Jenkins to reel off this skilfully woven web, the strands whereof are comedy, tragedy, and sensation intermingled with great art. The whole action of the story takes place on board the Atlantic steam-ship Kamschatkan during a voyage from Liverpool to Portland, U.S.; and the leading *dramatis personæ*—particularly the runaway felon, the inflated Sir Benjamin Peakman and his stately wife, and the amusing Irish couple who have been separated by a divorce, but become reconciled again—will be found to be distinct character-sketches. As the good ship ploughs through the waves, so the plot progresses, and each chapter is full of incident and interest, though there are one or two passages which good taste might have softened. We observe that "The Captain's Cabin" is the first of a series of annual volumes to be issued by the same publishers; and we may suggest, for their guidance in the future, that so popular an author as Mr. Jenkins deserves to have his works printed on better paper than that which is inclosed in the red covers before us.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(*From the "Illustrated London Almanack."*)

During the year 1878 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

The first is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on Feb. 2, invisible from Europe. The Eclipse begins on the Earth generally at 56 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, Greenwich mean time, in longitude 20 deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 54 deg. S. The Central Eclipse begins at 38 minutes after 7h. a.m., in longitude 103 deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 73 deg. S. The Central Eclipse ends at 17 minutes after 9h. a.m., in longitude 149½ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 41 deg. S.; and the Ecipse ends at 1 minute to 11h. a.m., in longitude 112½ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 12½ deg. S.

The second is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon on Feb. 17, invisible from England. The Eclipse begins at 43 minutes after 9h. a.m., Greenwich mean time; the middle of the Eclipse will be at 11 minutes after 11h. a.m.; and the Eclipse will end at 39 minutes after noon, Greenwich mean time. At the time of the beginning of this Eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 143¼ deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 12 deg. N.; at the time of the middle of the Eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude west of Greenwich will be 164½ deg., and latitude 11½ deg. N.; and at the end of the Eclipse the Moon will be directly overhead, at a place whose longitude is 174½ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 11 deg. N. At the time of greatest phase about four fifths of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

The Moon is near Venus during the early evening hours of the 4th, and near Saturn during the early evening hours of the 5th. She is near Mars till near midnight on the 8th and 9th, being to the right of the planet on the former and to the left of the planet on the latter evening; and she is near Jupiter on the last day, but the Moon on this day is only visible for about an hour before sunrise. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | on the 2nd | at 8h. 17m. | in the morning. |
| First Quarter | ,, 10th | ,, 1h. 17m. | ,, afternoon. |
| Full Moon | ,, 17th | ,, 11h. 17m. | ,, morning. |
| Last Quarter | ,, 24th | ,, 3h. 12m. | ,, morning. |

She is nearest the Earth on the early morning of the 18th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 5th.

Mercury rises before the Sun throughout the month on the 1st by 1h. 20m., on the 5th by 1h. 11m., on the 10th by 58m.; on the 15th by 45m., on the 20th by 35m., on the 25th by 24m., and on the last day by about 15m., the planet rising on this day at 6h. 30m. a.m. He is at his greatest western elongation (25 deg. 27 min.) on the 3rd, near Jupiter on the 6th, in his descending node on the 8th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 18th.

Venus sets on the 10th at 7h. 3m. p.m., or 2h. 1m. after sunset; on the 20th at 5h. 58m. p.m., or 37 minutes after the Sun; on the 23rd the planet and Sun set together, and from this day till Dec. 6 Venus sets in daylight. She rises at about sunrise on the 7th, at 7h. 13m. a.m., or 12 minutes before the Sun, on the 10th at 6h. 14m. a.m., or 53 minutes before sunrise, on the 20th; and at 5h. 36m. a.m. on the last day. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 53m. p.m., on the 14th at 0h. 41m. p.m., and on the last day at 11h. 17m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 4th, at her least distance from the Sun on the 7th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st.

Mars sets on the 1st at 0h. 18m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 14m., a.m. on the 21st at 0h. 11m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 0h. 9m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 8m. p.m., on the 14th at 4h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 4h. 28m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h. 43m. a.m., or 58 minutes before sunrise; on the 10th at 6h. 15m. a.m., or 1h. 10m. before the Sun; on the 20th at 5h. 41m. a.m., or 1h. 26m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 5h. 16m. a.m., or 1h. 34m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 47m. a.m., on the 14th at 10h. 8m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 25m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the last day.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h. 4m. p.m.; on the 10th at 7h. 35m. p.m., or 2h. 33m. after sunset; on the 20th at 7h. 1m. p.m., or 1h. 40m. after sunset; and on the last day at 6h. 35m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 33m. p.m., on the 14th at 1h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 59m p.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

The old house in Bishopsgate-street, which was formerly the mansion of Sir Paul Pindar, a London merchant of the Elizabethan age, is not to be demolished after all. It is still maintained as a tavern, by the sign of the "Sir Paul Pindar's Head." A view of the old building was given by us last week.

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The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

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All surplus Stock Reduced.
Silks, Dresses, Mantles, Costumes.

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Rich Damassé Silks, 3s. 3d. per yard.
200 Pieces Black Silks, special fine make, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 11d. per yard, guaranteed.
Eight hundred Dress Lengths of Coloured Silks, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., will all be sold at 3s. 6d. per yard.
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250 EXTRA RICH PARIS MODEL SILK COSTUMES, just purchased, from 5½ to 15 gs.
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MUFFS, NECKTIES, CUFFS, &c.
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Excellent quality and very wide, at 1s. 2d. per yard.
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460 richly embroidered Paletots, in fine Black Cashmere, and Diagonal Cloth, at 28s. 6d. each, full size.

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# CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

JANY. 26. 1878.


## ARRIVAL OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

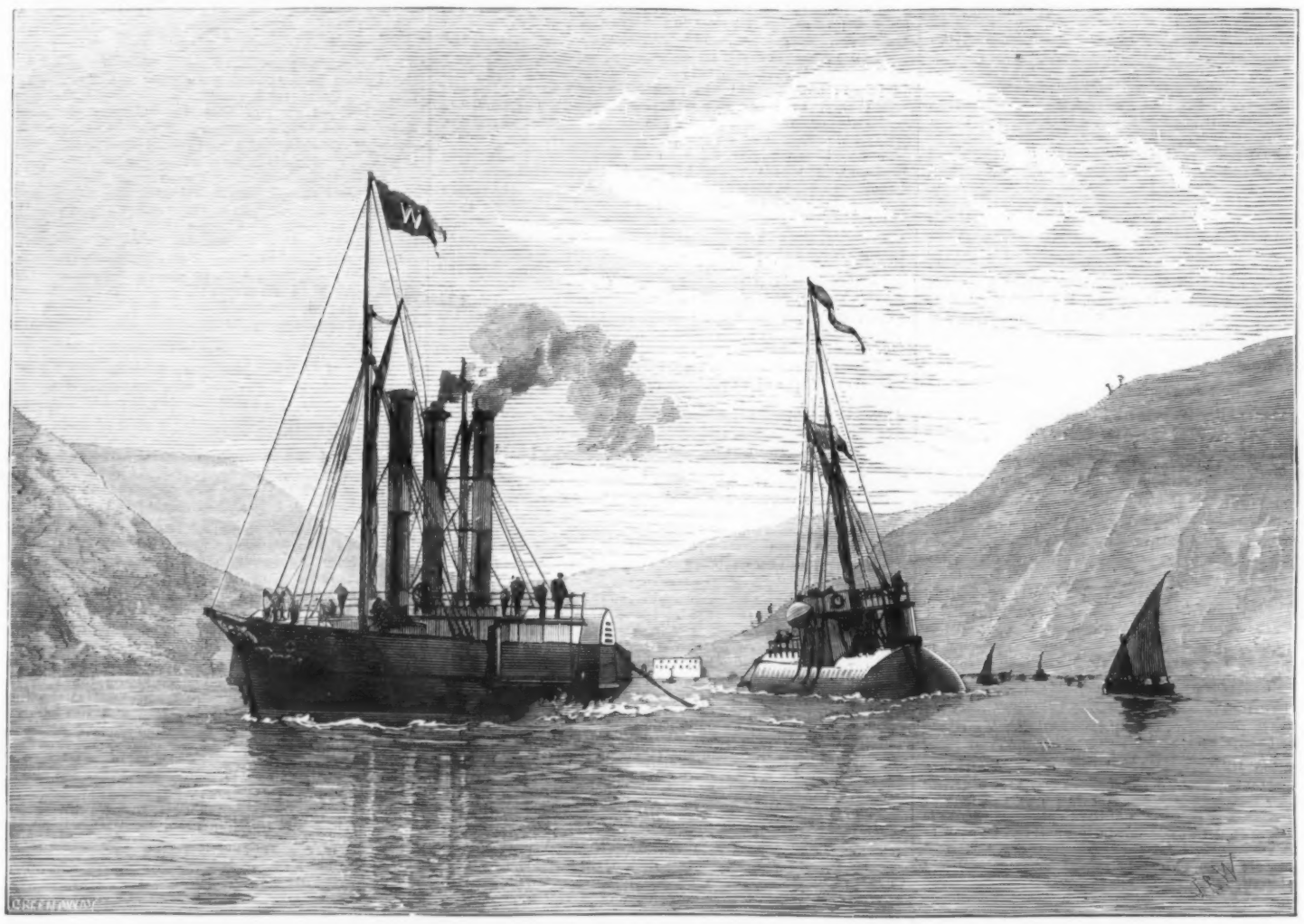
The iron cylinder-vessel Cleopatra, constructed by Mr. John Dixon, civil engineer, to contain the Egyptian obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," and to serve for its conveyance from Alexandria to London, arrived safely in the Thames on Monday last. It was towed by a steam-tug, in six days, from Ferrol, the Spanish port on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, where it had been left, as our readers will remember, since October last, after having been cast off in a storm by the Olga, which had brought it from Egypt. The latter part of the voyage has now been successfully accomplished by the aid of the Anglia, a powerful steam-tug belonging to Mr. Watkins, of Lombard-street, which was engaged by Mr. Dixon for this special service. The expenses of bringing the obelisk to England, it is well known, are defrayed by the splendid liberality of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon, to whom some token of Royal favour, or some other public testimonial, should presently be offered. He has received from the Princess of Wales a gracious message in recognition of his generous gift to the country.

We have to thank both Mr. Dixon and Mr. Watkins for permitting our Special Artist, Mr. J. Wells, to accompany the voyage of the Anglia to and from the port of Ferrol and to make the Sketches which furnish our present Illustrations. The Anglia is an iron paddle-tug, having three funnels. She was built in 1866, and is of 275 tons gross and 77 tons net register. Her engines are 140-horse power, nominal, working up to 700. She is the largest tug in the port of London, and during late years has done a great deal of ocean towing—amongst others bringing the Syria from St. Helena to Southampton, the Biafra from St. Vincent to Liverpool, and the Princess Amalia from Port Said to Glasgow, doing the voyage from Gibraltar to Glasgow with the latter in fourteen days. The navigating captain is Mr. John Tracy, and the towing captain Mr. David Glue; the crew being seventeen hands, all told. One advantage of a tug like this over an ordinary steamer is that she is fitted with tow-rails, over which the rope is guided, so as to make the steering easier than usual. The cable used for towing at sea was a 15-inch hawser, a much smaller one taking its place on coming up the river. The usual length of rope allowed in towing was one hundred fathoms, this being reduced to about fifteen on reaching the river. The tug, in addition to her crew, carried Mr. Alfred Watkins and Masters John and Philip Watkins, the nephew and two sons of the owner; and to the former we are indebted for the following account of the voyage from Ferrol to Gravesend:—

Ferrol, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 7.0 a.m.—Cleopatra reported all ready. Anchor hove up at 7.35. Easy ahead, 7.45. Cleopatra appears to steer very badly; takes a hard sheer to port with the helm hard against her. Sun not up yet, but just rising. Lovely morning, sky cloudless, excepting a few light streaks in the east. Nothing moving in the harbour except half a dozen line fishermen. 7.55.—Opening the entrance to the harbour. Engines a little fast. Cleopatra still right away on the port-quarter, with her helm hard a-port, and heeling over somewhat. 8.0.—Quite easy; short scope of hawser. Just going between the forts in the entrance. Cleopatra's bow about level with our tow-hook, hawser out at right angles; engines now disconnected. 8.10.—Passing by forts; Cleopatra still broad away on port-side; sun just touching the hill tops. 8.15.—Hawser nearly at right angles; engines going quite easy, eleven revolutions; working disconnected. 8.20.—About midway of channel; beautiful effect of the sun over the hills on to the harbour in the distance. 8.35.—At buoy at harbour entrance; Cleopatra straightening, but immediately sheers away again; passed steamer Maria Ysassi. 8.38.—Pilot left; engines connected. 8.40.—Cleopatra took a run to starboard, but immediately broke her sheer, and came straight again; commences to heave in a slight swell, running up the harbour mouth. 8.45.—Engine a little faster, 15 revolutions; Cleopatra commences to roll. 8.50.—Takes a hard sheer to starboard, but immediately runs over the other way, when the hawser checks way. 8.52.—Another sheer to starboard and a heavy roll, when checked by the hawser, and then runs sharp over to port; rounding Cape Priano, ocean swell now felt; Cleopatra sheering about wildly, rolling heavily. 8.58.—Quite easy; to stop to pay out more hawser. 9.0.—Ahead easy, paying out hawser. 9.2.—Hawser paid out to full length, one hundred fathoms; Cleopatra steers far better with the long rope; going easy while serving the hawser; Cleopatra keeps a sheer, and does not run far out of the wake, but appears to come along bodily. 10.0.—Clearing Cape Prior, long bow swell setting in from NE.; Cleopatra pitches considerably, dipping bows under occasionally. 10.25.—Set course for Ushant, NE. wind, E. by N. light; weather fine; sky cloudless, except slight bank to NE.; barometer steady; engines 17½ revolutions; Cape Prior bearing SE., distance three miles; Cleopatra pitching, covering her cylinder on the 'scend, and then running steadily for half a minute. Noon.—Wind freshening; tops of seas breaking; Cleopatra pitching heavily, but steering very well. 1.0 p.m.—Wind and sea increasing; nasty banks cloud to the NE. Cloud caps on the mountain. Signalled to the Cleopatra, "Shall we bear up?" Answer, "Not if I were in your place." 1.30.—Reduced to half speed. 3.30.—Wind and sea shifting more to the eastward; blowing hard from the east; Cleopatra pitching very heavily, but easier; appears to have a tendency to run head to sea, keeping her port side exposed to views from the Anglia, but still following very well; Anglia throwing spray from her bows over the bridge and deck. Sunset.—Wind and sea moderated, sky cloudy, showing signs for rain. 9.0 p.m.—Wind and sea moderate. Increased speed to 18½ revolutions, about six knots, and continued so during the night; sky cloudy; moon bright occasionally.

Wednesday, 16th, commences with light easterly wind and cloudy sky. Sea slight; Cleopatra sheers occasionally so as to show a good deal of her sides, but does not run far from the wake, and pitches very little except an occasional dive. 9.10.—Captain Carter wrote on black board, "Faster if you like." Replied, "Will go faster," and increased speed to 20 revolutions. Cleopatra sheering more and running further away. 10.25.—Twenty-four hours from Cape Prior, distance by log, 115¼ miles. 11.45.—Cleopatra signals, "What is the true course?" Reply, "NNE." Noon.—Distance by log from Cape Prior, 126 miles; longitude, 7.15 W.; wind east, light westerly swell beginning to show; sky cloudy, sun invisible. Sunset.—Sky cloudy; wind light, more northerly; sea very smooth, low westerly swell; not a sail in sight to-day; Cleopatra steering wildly after dark.

Thursday, 1.0 a.m.—Cleopatra burned a white light "go slower"; eased engines accordingly. Day commences. Wind north-east, light; sky cloudy, sea smooth, low westerly swell. Cleopatra steering well. 9.30.—Increased speed; 19½ revo-



THE CYLINDER VESSEL CLEOPATRA LEAVING FERROL IN TOW OF THE STEAM-TUG ANGLIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE TUG ANGLIA.

lutions. Cleopatra signals, "Will you dine with me?" Anglia, "Excuse me." Cleopatra, "Roast beef, hare, jelly, plum-pudding, and mince-pies." "Anglia, "Will dine off your fowls." (Some live fowls belonging to Captain Carter on board the Anglia.) Cleopatra, "I shall want my fowls." 11.0.—Passed a three-masted screw-steamer painted black, bound south. Noon.—Wind light, sea very smooth. Distance run from noon yesterday 134 miles. Barometer, 30.41; lat. 47.18 N., lon. 5.39 W. 6 0.—Sighted flashing light off Chaussée du Sein, and soon after Ray du Sein. Cleopatra burnt a blue and red light, signalling "You are running into danger." Blew whistle to show that we were aware of our position. 9.50.—Sighted Ushant light; weather fine, sky cloudy, wind light, and sea smooth; moon bright at intervals. Midnight.—Fair weather, moon bright; Cleopatra signals, "Go slower."

Friday, 18th, 1.30 a.m.—Rounded Ushant and bore up Channel. 7 a.m.—P. and O. steamer, outward bound, passed closely. 9.30.—Passed a black barque, outward bound; weather beautiful, wind N., very light, sea quite smooth, sky bright and clear; Cleopatra steering badly. 12.35.—Cleopatra signalled "Stop for repairs," and then wrote "Shorten wheel-chains." 12.55.—All right, ahead again; weather like summer, calm, sun quite hot, sky nearly cloudless. 2.30.—Cleopatra signalled "Cannot steer in smooth water;" stopped engines and went within hailing distance; agreed with Captain Carter to try how she would go without steering, the rudder being left amidships, started ahead again at 18½ revolutions; Cleopatra took a broad sheer to port and then steadied herself, afterwards keeping about in one position on port quarter, making a considerable angle with her proper course, but not appearing to put a great strain on the tow-rope; speed about five knots; sunset, calm, sea as smooth as a mill-pond. 8.30.—Sighted the Start Light; midnight, bright moon, sea quite calm; Cleopatra still being pulled along without steering.

Saturday, 19.—Light air of wind from South; sea quite smooth. 8.0. a.m.—Sighted Portland bearing north; Cleopatra still being pulled along broadside on. 11.0.—Cleopatra spoke a pilot cutter, sending parcel ashore. Noon.—Cleopatra signalled, "Would advise shorten both hawsers before it is dark." 4.0.—Passed the Needles. 6.15.—Passed St. Catherine's. 9.15.—Passed Owers; wind light and cloudy.

Sunday, 20.—Sunrise; wind W.; fresh breeze and cloudy. 4.0 a.m.—Passed Beachey Head. 10.0.—Dungeness. 0.40 p.m.—South Foreland. 1.40.—Gulls. 2.30—North Foreland. 5.15.—Tongue Light. 6.15.—Prince's Channel. 7.20.—Girdler Light. 8.15.—Mouse Light. 10.30.—Came to anchor off Chapman Light, Cleopatra hanging astern by tow-rope. Wind S., strong.

Monday, 21, 7.30 a.m.—Under way. 9.45.—Mr. Dixon came alongside the Cleopatra, which was broad away on the port quarter. 10.0. a.m.—Brought up at a buoy off Gravesend.

At Gravesend Mr. Dixon, accompanied by Mrs. Dixon, met the Anglia and the Cleopatra, went on board, and congratulated the captain of each vessel. A telegram from the Queen, addressed to Mr. Dixon, was received at Gravesend, saying that her Majesty was much gratified at hearing of the safe arrival of the Needle. After stopping two hours at Gravesend, and being visited by the Custom-house officers, the Anglia towed the Cleopatra up the river to Blackwall. She was cheered by the people who crowded the wharves and piers, and the boys of the Chichester training-ship manned yards to salute her. A berth in the East India Export Dock, free of charge, had been offered by the East and West India Dock Company. Here the Cleopatra was safely placed, at a quarter before four on Monday afternoon. She is to be brought up to the Victoria Thames Embankment at Westminster, where apparatus will be provided for raising the obelisk when divested of its iron case, and for erecting it in the site finally approved.

The peculiar construction of the Cleopatra cylinder-vessel, which is about 92 ft. long and 16 ft. in diameter, was explained on a former occasion. She has a small cabin for the crew and a captain's cabin, forming the low structure that rises above the convex upper deck, in the centre of the vessel's length. She was in charge of Captain Henry Carter and five men, who had brought her from Alexandria, and who had been employed at Ferrol in effecting repairs and internal alterations for the more secure fixing of her ballast. Our smaller Illustrations, from the sketches taken by Mr. Wells, show the interior of the cabins, the mode in which day and night signals were made between the Cleopatra and the Anglia, and the stoppage at sea for incidental repairs. It is probable that Londoners will soon have an opportunity of inspecting the Cleopatra. She was built up, as we have said, around the obelisk lying on the shore at Alexandria, by putting together iron plates which had previously been manufactured in London for that purpose.

A description and history of the obelisk appeared in this Journal some time ago. The controversy about the best site for it in London has not yet been ended. Mr. Erasmus Wilson has proposed the centre of the ornamental garden, adjacent to Old Palace-yard and to St. Margaret's-churchyard, Westminster, sometimes called Parliament-square, where a wooden model of the obelisk, equal to it in size, has been erected to show the effect. The view presented in the Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement, including portions of the Abbey north front and of the Houses of Parliament, will be acceptable to readers at a distance from London.

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A working man, at the village of Charminster, near Dorchester, has made a telephone of his own from drawings in the *Illustrated London News*.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that contracts for rails for Russia have been accepted by Sheffield firms, one establishment receiving an order for 15,000 tons.

The Northumberland miners have decided in favour of the appointment of a committee to settle the existing dispute between them and their masters by 4735 votes against 2096 in favour of remaining on strike.

An action was tried at Plymouth on Tuesday respecting the Crown right to new-found land at Kingsbridge, which created great interest, as involving the right of Sir Lydston Newman to property over which the public claimed privileges. It was contended that a bar having by the action of the sea been thrown up inclosing an inland lake, and there being no specific grant of the land and lake, they belonged to the Crown. Sir Lydston, however, succeeded in maintaining his claim to exclusive possession, having exercised owner's rights undisputed for twenty years.

The Education Department has issued a circular to her Majesty's inspectors of schools in England and Wales giving them further directions respecting their duties in the face of recent legislation. Any infraction of the Conscience Clause is at once to be reported to their Lordships, and the inspectors are instructed to take special care to point out to school managers and teachers the importance of the strictest adherence, in letter and spirit, to the provisions of that Conscience Clause, and to remind them, when necessary, of the total forfeiture of grant which their Lordships would inflict should those provisions be persistently evaded or neglected.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Taken as a whole, the entries for the spring handicaps are fairly up to the average, the only noticeable falling off being in the Chester Cup, and this is fully compensated for by the increased number engaged in the Newmarket Handicap. There are twenty-four engaged in the Gold Cup at Ascot, for which the three-year-olds do not present a very bold front, as Pilgrimage, Cyprus, and Lord Clive are the best of them. Jongleur, Lady Golightly, Silvio, St. Christophe, and Chamant are a formidable band of four-year-olds; and among the older horses we find the distinguished names of Hampton and Petrarch. It is noteworthy that Chamant, who was recently bought in for 5900 gs., has been entered for several other events, so it is evidently thought that he will stand another preparation.

The meeting of the Altcar Club in January is always watched with great interest, and this year it promises to have unusual influence on the betting upon the Waterloo Cup. Several of the most powerful kennels were represented in the Members' Cup, and most of them came out of the ordeal satisfactorily. Handicraft was the only well-known animal put out in the first round. She was well beaten by Bigot; and, in the first ties, the same dog made short work of her kennel-companion, Herzegovina. In the second ties Barabbas, who had been running in his best form, was drawn, owing to an injury to one of his toes; and eventually Bigot, who performed in brilliant style throughout, beat Saxon very easily in the final course. Mr. Briggs will indeed be fortunate if Braw Lass proves superior to Bigot when the pair are tried together, and the success of the latter dog was enhanced by the fact that Handicraft, whom he beat almost pointless, afterwards divided the Sefton Stakes. Both Braw Lass and Bigot will run for the great event of next month, it having been arranged that one of the pair will represent Mr. Deighton. Of course, since the Coomassie mystery has been cleared up, and it has been ascertained that the undefeated little fawn will run in Mr. Stocken's nomination, that gentleman has gone to the head of the poll, and, at the time of writing, 6 to 1 is freely accepted about his success. The running for the Members' Cup showed that Mr. Pilkington possesses a really good greyhound in Penrith, for she made a desperate fight with Bigot in the fourth ties, though the heavy ground over which the course was run was all in his favour. The Croxteth Stakes for maidens fell to Robin Gray, by Duncan Gray—Adieu, who beat Corporal, by Farrier—Canteen, in the final ties.

The recent victory of Higgins over Boyd on the Tyne seems likely to be prolific of several important sculling-matches, for three or four men are disputing the title of second-best sculler, and seem desirous of having a shy at the champion. W. Nicholson, of Stockton, and W. Elliott, of Pegswood, are already matched for £100 a side, and the race is to come off over the Tyne championship course on March 4. Then T. Blackman and W. Lumsden are not inclined to be idle; and, altogether, Higgins will have his hands so full at home that he must postpone his trip to the Antipodes, in pursuit of Trickett, for some little time to come.

This (Saturday) evening the second annual assault of arms of the Thames Rowing Club will take place at St. James's Hall. A very attractive programme has been drawn up.

## THEATRES.

### GLOBE.

It is with satisfaction that we record the latest proceeding at this house; for it presents us with the production of an original play—an exceptional thing in regard to our theatres in general. Mr. H. J. Byron appears to be privileged as an author with perpetual permission to place his original works—not translations or adaptations—on the English boards. In alliance with Mr. Toole, he now approaches us with a new work, "A Fool and His Money"—a comedy in three acts. Mr. Byron, in drawing the character of the hero, has had Mr. Toole thoroughly in mind; and the result is a part that altogether suits the actor, and which the public appear to be willing to accept. The plot is the most ridiculous and improbable imaginable, but out of its absurdity the comic element is elicited. It were to be wished that something more substantial had been invented; but it would not then have been in Mr. Byron's usual way, or have suited his genius, which prefers the accidental or the merely possible to the reasonable and regular. The whole affair is of an exceptional character. Mr. Toole is introduced as Chawles, valet to an invalid master recently deceased, and who is supposed to have left his faithful servant no "momentum" in his will; but afterwards another will is discovered in which he is made the heir of the property, to the exclusion of a scapegrace nephew, Percival Ransome. Ultimately, the second will is set aside on the ground of the imbecility of the testator at the time of its execution. On these hypotheses the changes of fortune on the part of the valet and nephew depend. Ransome is glad to accept a footman's place in the service of the uncultivated parvenu, and in the second act is seen acting as the confidential mentor of his supplanter, who, in accordance with the terms of the will, has taken the family name of Ransome. Some little comic interest and a few ridiculous mistakes arise from the confusion caused by the equivoque of name. An opportunity is also furnished for Mr. Toole to exemplify his power of facial expression, while concealed behind a screen he overhears opinions of himself not very flattering, and by turns looking out at either side betrays the interest he takes in the discussion. In this manner what may properly be called fun is induced, proper rather to farce than to comedy, but almost always provocative of considerable laughter. Some good sketches of character aid the general effect. Mr. Righton's assumption of the part of an old, selfish, consequential father is, in its way, a study in the art of stage impersonation. The general cast of the piece is satisfactory, and no doubt a success has been achieved.

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There will be an afternoon and a night fête in St. James's Hall next Tuesday, the occasion being Mr. Frederick Burgess's thirteenth annual benefit. A new programme of songs and ballads will be given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels; and many other artistes have offered their services. Among the numerous attractions announced is a selection from the successful comic opera "Les Cloches de Corneville."

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Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the decoration of the Victoria Cross is to be conferred upon Captain Andrew Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for gallant conduct at Quetta, in the East Indies, on July 26 last.

The Queen's Message to Parliament contained 800 words, and the time occupied in transmission from London to the provinces by Wheatstone instruments varied from four minutes and a half to eight minutes, and by the Morse printer or sounder from seventeen to thirty minutes. The demand for the Speech was greater than on any previous occasion. It was telegraphed to more than 300 newspapers and to nearly 200 clubs and news-rooms.

## QUARTERLIES.

The January number of the *Quarterly Review* has two polemical discussions of what Conservative orthodoxy must regard as pernicious tendencies in the fashionable habits of thought upon general topics of intellectual speculation. The merits of Mr. Addington Symonds's important work on the history of the Italian Renaissance are justly and freely acknowledged; but that peculiar line of elegant affectation which some other writers, most signally Mr. Matthew Arnold, have lately pursued in their undertaking to set up a Religion of Culture based on the study of artistic and literary style, is reproved with serious admonition. Professor Tyndall, as the representative of a school of hard scientific naturalists and materialists in philosophy, whose negative dogmatism has an air of still greater presumptuousness, comes in for the rebuke administered by the second article. The statistical analysis of matters of social economy, which is always to be looked for in this periodical, will be found in an essay on the Registrar-General's reports, called "The March of an English Generation through Life," and in a paper on Railway Accidents. There is also a biographical article, on Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens's Life of Lord Melbourne; one of literary criticism, on M. Scherer's estimate of Goethe; one of classical archæology, on Dr. Schliemann's Mycenæ; one of general history, on Sir Erskine May's "Democracy in Europe;" and two articles on the politics of the day, both treating of the state of the present House of Commons, the "obstructive party" of last Session, and the prospects of the Session now beginning.

The contents of the *Church Quarterly Review*, with three exceptions, consist of ecclesiastical and theological discussions, more especially addressed to its clerical readers. Two biographical articles, treating, respectively, of Count Cavour and of the Prince Consort, show a fair appreciation of their subjects, from an independent point of view. The strictures on French and German social morality, entitled "Continental Culture," leave an unfavourable impression, and their tendency is, of course, to uphold English principles of religious education, and English views of domestic life and duty, as vastly superior to those of foreign nations. Among the other papers is one called "A Broad Church Bishop," which treats of the late Alexander Ewing, Bishop of Argyll, in a spirit not unfriendly to that amiable man, but with the effect of showing that he was not much of a bishop. The account of some early MSS., and their artistic decorations, has a degree of antiquarian interest. The rest of the number is chiefly devoted to Church affairs. There is an article on "Spiritual Claims of the Church of England," which endeavours to put aside all the forms of Dissent by a successive scrutiny of their historical origin.

A very pretty story of ancient Greek domestic life, translated from Dion Chrysostom by Miss Helen Zimmern, and called "An Idyl of Eubœa," is one of the most pleasing articles in the *New Quarterly Magazine*. Mrs. Cashel Hoey tells a little story of home and heart experiences in "Esau's Choice;" and "The Fortunes of the Sundew Family," by Mr. B. Thomas, is also intensely modern. There is an agreeable account of summer rambles in the North Italian highlands, by Evelyn Carrington. The other papers relate to subjects of literary interest, such as Dr. Faustus and the poetical fancies concerning Satan; and the anecdotes of popular preachers.

The *North American Review*, edited by Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, contains an article upon "the English Aristocracy," the writer of which, one of our own country, is Mr. W. H. Lecky, author of a certain "History of Rationalism," published not many years ago. He will, perhaps, have done a good service to political and social opinion in the United States by pointing out the considerable advantages which our constitutional liberties have derived from the existence of an hereditary independent and influential class of men accustomed to public business. The biographical memoir of Charles Sumner, on the other hand, presents an excellent example of the best type of American public man, which is not, let us hope, beyond the standard equally characteristic of our worthiest upper middle-class representatives in the House of Commons. "Reminiscences of the Civil War," by General R. Taylor, may still be interesting to many readers in the United States; but we prefer Mr. Randolph Tucker's plea for a "General Amnesty," being desirous now literally to forget the sad story of that tremendous conflict amongst our Republican kinsfolk. General M'Clellan contributes an able strategic criticism of the "Capture of Kars and Fall of Plevna." Mr. Dion Boucicault begins a dissertation upon the "Art of Dramatic Composition." The recent discussion upon the ethical basis of religious belief and obligation, entitled "A Modern Symposium," in one of our own periodicals, has called forth an argumentative paper from Mr. John Fiske, which deserves to be added to those already published here. Literary scholars and classical antiquaries will, no doubt, be interested in Mr. W. W. Story's essay on the origin of the Italian language, and in Mr. Bayard Taylor's account of the late discoveries at Ephesus, at Mycenæ, and in Cyprus. There is, lastly, an article upon the American silver currency question.

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A sum of £100 has been given from the Royal Bounty Fund to Miss Georgina F. Jackson, who has acquired a reputation as a philologist and for her "Glossary of the County of Salop."

An important personage lately died at Siam in the shape of one of the King's white elephants; and, according to custom, it was buried with the highest funeral honours. *Allen's Indian Mail* says that one hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony, and the body was conveyed to its last resting-place accompanied by a procession of thirty state barges.

A deputation from school boards and from a conference lately held at the Society of Arts waited upon the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Sandon and asked that a Royal Commission might be appointed to inquire into the subject of English spelling, with a view to reforming it in the interest of education. The Lord President of the Council, recognising the great importance of the subject, promised to consult his colleagues respecting it.

The board of management of the East London Hospital for Children gave their annual "treat" on the 17th inst. to a number of children who have been cured at the institution. This hospital was founded in 1868, and has given relief to thousands of sick children in the populous districts of Shadwell. There are now ninety beds for the reception of juvenile patients. The "Princess Mary" Ward was opened in May of last year, and provides accommodation for thirty children, in addition to the sixty already provided for; but to complete the building as designed, and maintain in full working order the 190 which the hospital, when finished, will contain, there is an urgent need of funds. There were about 120 children who had been under treatment at the hospital present at the evening's entertainment. After the amusements each young person was presented with a suit of clothes, and these gifts were supplemented by the distribution of a large number of toys with which to beguile the children in their humble homes.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The question has been mooted lately of a distinctive costume to be worn by Special Correspondents when they are campaigning abroad. The problem is receiving a practical solution just now in the East. The Specials on the Russian side are badged and numbered somewhat after the manner of convicts. At the Turkish head-quarters (if the luckless Osmanlis have any heads or any quarters left) rags and a revolver are, I understand, the latest wear for journalists; and I am not prepared to say that branding on the forehead with the letters "S. P.," or tattooing on the left arm with the image of a Flying Pen might not be an appropriate method of distinguishing a Special from a spy. Everybody should have his symbol. A chamberlain has his key and a constable his staff; and it may not be generally known that her Majesty's Foreign Office Messengers wear beneath their vests a handsomely-chased golden badge, made in the likeness of a Running Greyhound. "*I, curre!*" might be their motto; only Mr. Philip Currie holds a much higher rank in the F. O. hierarchy than that of a messenger.

The only drawback to the proposal for putting the roving gentlemen of the press in uniform is that their functions are so very variable. For example, each special who was present in Madrid on Wednesday at the wedding of King Alfonso XII. and the Infanta Mercedes should clearly have been attired in a purple vest. He should have worn on his brow a garland of roses and marjoram; and in his right hand should have been a burning torch. That, a highly respectable pew-opener tells me, is the correct costume for Hymen. Old Montfaucon, by-the-way, quoting St. Augustine, gives Hymen a colleague in the function of presiding over nuptials. He calls him Jugantinus, who must have been, I apprehend, a kind of Beadle.

I drank the health of King Alfonso and Queen Mercedes very heartily on Wednesday in the finest old crusted sarsaparilla that my druggist could send me, repeating meanwhile glorious John Dryden's incomparable refrain—

Happy, happy, happy pair.
None but the brave,
None but the brave,
None but the brave deserve the fair.

I am sure that the youthful Monarch of Spain is brave. Two years ago I had to bid the most hurried of temporary farewells to the kind and tolerant readers of this column and run away to Spain to witness the entry of Don Alfonso into Madrid. A terribly hard chase it was in the bleak January weather. I just missed his Majesty at Marseilles; I missed him again at Barcelona; there was no steamer in which to pursue him to Valencia, and the country between Barcelona and Zaragoza was swarming with Carlists. I managed to get through them (to be captured on my way back), and was fortunate enough to reach the Fonda de Paris, Madrid, ten hours before the Royal entry took place. Now, some loyal admirer at Valencia had presented to the Royal Youth the tallest, handsomest, and the wickedest white steed that eyes ever beheld. He was Bucephalus; he was Incitatus; he was a Pegasus without wings; he was "the White Horse of the Peppers." He was bigger and more vicious than the terrible black *destrier* which poor little General Prim bestrides in M. Regnault's picture. Now, as the Boy King (only a few days before he had been a cadet at Addiscombe) came, bareheaded, with radiant joy in his face, and mounted on his great white horse, into the Puerto del Sol from the Calle de Alcalá, there arose from the enormous multitude a *gritaria*—a shout not only of loyalty to the Monarch but of admiration for the superb horseman—*caballeresco en su caballerosidad*, as an enthusiastic Castilian by my side remarked. It was plain to all eyes that the wicked white horse had got his master in Don Alfonso de Borbon, and that the Valentian "Cruiser" knew it.

A magnificent treat is in store for lovers of art. Mr. John Ruskin will, I hear, shortly intrust to the Fine-Art Society for exhibition the whole of his Turner drawings and sketches. These will include nearly forty drawings of a calibre equal to that of the famous "Bolton Abbey" and the "Pass of Facido," together with some sixty sketches of slighter pretensions. Mr. Ruskin is engaged in the composition of a treatise explanatory of this collection; and the proceeds of the Exhibition will be devoted to some object to be named by himself;—possibly, the extension of the Sheffield Museum. Mr. Ruskin is always doing noble and generous things; but there is one boon which he persistently and, to my thinking, cruelly withholds from the public—a cheap edition, to wit, of "Modern Painters," the "Stones of Venice," and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture." What does it matter if in 1878 he may not hold precisely the same opinions that he held twenty or thirty years ago? The people want to listen to his wisdom and his wit—to read his nervous, idiomatic, eloquent English; and they may be allowed to form their opinions for themselves. The prose works of John Ruskin are just a Cosmos of art-education; and what would have been thought of Alexander von Humboldt had he sternly prohibited the translation of *his* Cosmos into the English tongue? The scarcity and the costliness of Mr. Ruskin's writings render them sealed books to the million; and this, I contend, should not be.

Italian scholars, please give the exact rendering of the word "prega" in the inscription placed over the catafalque of King Victor Emmanuel at the celebration of his obsequies in the Pantheon at Rome.

Italia,
Con orgoglio di madre
Con dolore di figlia,
Prega
Al Gran Rè,
Che fu cittadino fedele e soldato vittorioso,
L'immortalità dei giusti e degli Eroi.

Does it mean that "Italy, with a Mother's pride and a Daughter's sorrow, prays that the Immortality of the Heroes and the Just may be granted to the Great King who was a Faithful Citizen and a Victorious Soldier; or is it an arrogant assumption of his apotheosis? Any way, the inscription is almost as fine a one as that on the Arco della Pace at Milan.

The School Boards and Society of Arts deputations have duly "interviewed" the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Sandon, and have begged for a Royal Commission to investigate the whole subject of English spelling, with a view to the reform thereof. I cannot see what good could come out of such a Royal Commission were it granted. Spelling is both an art and a fashion, which time and taste only can change, and which never can be reformed by Orders in Council or Acts of Parliament. How would you like to read in a new edition of Gibbon:—"In the sekkund yeer (or yere?) ov the rain ov Valentinyan and Valens the gratest part ov the Roeman wurld wos shaken by a vyolent and destruktiv erthquake. The impreshion was kommunykated too the worters; the shoars ov the Medditerranyan ware left dri by the sudden retrete ov the see"—and so forth?

That which we educationally need is, not Spelling Reform, but the fixing of a rigorous standard of English pronunciation. Why should people be permitted to go about pronouncing "landscape" as "landskip," "colonel" as "kernel," "i-ron" as "eye-on," "knowledge" as "nollidge," "blue" as "bloo," "news" as "nooze," "picture" as "pickcher," "Greenwich" as "Grinnidge?" In the House of Lords the other night the Earl of Beaconsfield (whose title, we are told, should be pronounced Beckonsfield: why?) spoke of England not being politically "eye-solated." Earl Granville, on the other hand, had alluded to the "izzolation" of the country. If two such great authorities cannot agree as to how the word "isolation" should be correctly pronounced, what are the poor little Board School children to do?" G. A. S.

## OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THIRD NOTICE.

In order to refresh his memory as to the exquisite finish given to their works by the Dutch painters, the visitor would do well, before leaving Gallery No. II. to examine minutely the variety of detail found in Gabriel Metzu's "Le Corset Bleu" (119), "The Billet-Doux" (123), by Jan Steen, and the same artist's girl in pink bodice putting on a stocking in "The Bed-Room" (120), graciously lent by her Majesty. The light and shade in these small works are so judiciously managed that after gazing a short time the eye of the spectator is filled as if by a life-sized work. This quality of propriety and breadth is what gives art-value to the *genre* productions of the Dutch school. At the same time, it requires an effort of the imagination to magnify to the dimensions of reality those minute renderings of glasses and guitars, furbelows and lemon-peel, however dexterous the manipulation or realistic the colour. They do not, like the figures and objects fashioned after Nature's scale, startle us into recognition the moment we behold them. For examples of this kind of effect we proceed into Gallery No. III.

Our readers are aware that the portrait of the skater (128) we have attributed, in spite of the catalogue, to the pencil of Sir Henry Raeburn; but, splendid though this work undoubtedly is, there is a portrait a little farther on more masterly and artistic still. For power in projecting on the canvas the lineaments and the very air of life, none can excel Velasquez. Were we to say that the master limners of the world are to be reckoned on the fingers of one hand, the name of the Andalusian artist would assuredly be found among the five. The "Portrait of a Spanish Noble" (130)—not "Alcade," as stated in the catalogue, may not be one of the masterpieces of the painter; but, taking it all in all, it strikes our eye as the most powerful piece of portraiture in the whole exhibition. The means appear so simple, the art so completely hid, the effect so creative and spontaneous, that no one can stand two yards off and fix his attention exclusively on this portrait without being very speedily convinced that it is the very perfection of limning to the life.

Breadth and power, also, though in a less degree, characterise the "Cymon and Iphigenia" (132) of Sir Joshua Reynolds, occupying the place of honour at this end of the room. The drawing and modelling of the figure may not be all one could wish, and, although not very original in pose, the figure is charming in spirit. It is altogether more refined than Rubens, and leans more to the sensuousness of Titian than the sensuality of the courtly Fleming. How the latter could romp in the exuberance of life and in the palpable display of whatever gives it significance can but too readily be seen in the fête champêtre at which "The Family of Rubens" (138) disport themselves, while appropriate *amorini* hover over head. We have a further exposition of the pride of life by the same hand in the powerful but revolting picture of "The Daughter of Herodias" (168) bringing before the abandoned Court the head of St. John the Baptist on a charger. The whole scene is depicted with an almost exultant gusto, and the details of the tragic issue of this woman's revenge are all too cold-blooded and terrible for any but those of artistic curiosity to dwell on them with patience.

In those two pictures, so characteristic of the genius of Rubens, will be found all his favourite models and all his pet methods of treatment, both as to pose and colour. Apart from artistic considerations, we have much more pleasure in looking at his "Portrait of a Man" (135), whose hand hangs with easy droop over the arm of his chair. Farther on, we cannot recognise in portrait (144) any resemblance to the heroic "Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby." This simple, characterless-looking lady was, possibly, painted by Rubens; but she was never the woman who, in 1644, defended so stoutly Lathom House against the forces of the Parliament. The true wife, the real heroine, is she who stands her height by the side of her husband, James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby, as depicted by Sir Anthony Vandyck in the picture numbered 145. In this face we have both character and capacity, in the other neither.

This reminds us that Vandyck appears to considerable advantage in the large gallery. There are the "Earl of Newport" (147), in war panoply, standing by a tent, near a table, on which rests his helmet; "Henrietta Maria" (153), in low white silk dress and pearl necklace, also standing near a table, on which are placed a crown and a vase of flowers; and, most magnificent of all, although in very dirty condition, "The Marchesa de Brignole" (158)—a truly grand lady, in high lace ruff and rich black dress, whose nobly chiselled face we see in profile as she sits holding the hand of her little boy, whose frank, full face looks out of the canvas. Another Vandyck portrait, also of the brave, lively, enterprising Queen of the poor, vacillating, equivocating Charles, will be found in No. 166. In this case the Queen's dress is blue, and her lace collar is fastened close up under the chin. She wears a large black hat, and as she stands she leans her hand on the back of a little monkey perched on the shoulder of the dwarf, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, who, in red doublet and hose and high boots, looks up to his Royal mistress with an expression of admiration in his quaint though not unkindly face. This is the same little fellow who was served up in a pie when seven years old, being then only thirty inches in height. After he was presented to the Queen by the Duke of Buckingham she had him made a Captain in the Royal Army; and on one memorable occasion, when jeered by Mr. Crofts, he challenged that thoughtless man to mortal combat and shot him in the duel. He accompanied his mistress to France when the troublous times came on; and when he returned at the Restoration the sensitive mannikin was imprisoned on suspicion of being engaged in the Popish plot, his Royal mistress having in the meantime consoled herself for the loss of the King, her husband, by marrying her quondam page.

Here for the present we pause.

## THE WORKS OF THE LATE JOHN SAMUEL RAVEN.

The works of this accomplished landscape-painter, which we announced a few weeks ago as in the course of collection, are now on view at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. Including six cartoons in black chalk, these oil paintings are fifty-four in number, and among them will be found some of the most poetical transcripts from nature known to modern art. Among such we would name "The light seems holier in its grand decline" (44), "The Queen of the Night Cometh" (39), and especially the beautifully pure and luminous picture of a "View near Cobham, Kent" (39), with "Saintfoin in Bloom" on the common, and light fleecy clouds in the summer sky. "The Shadow of Snowdon" (19), "View on the Tay" (38), "Lord's Seat, from the Slopes of Skiddaw" (23), "A Sussex Mill" (16), and "The Rooks' Parliament" (12) all bear witness to the skill with which the artist reproduced his impressions of nature. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Raven, of Trinity Church, Preston, who was himself an artist of no mean attainments, and was born Aug. 21, 1829. He died suddenly when on the point of bathing at Harlech, Wales, July 13, 1877. We are indebted for these facts to the appreciative introduction which accompanies the catalogue issued by the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, with that liberality which characterises all their doings.

## FINE-ART PUBLICATIONS.

"*L'Art*," *Revue Hebdomadaire Illustrée* (Paris and London). This weekly art-journal has reached the third year of its existence, and its fourth volume lies before us. Folio in size, it is able to give an amplitude and importance to its illustrations to which no other art-journal can lay claim. These, moreover, are produced not only by etching and engraving on steel and wood, but by every calcographic process known to modern art. Many of the etchings are masterpieces, and, whatever the means used, there are no illustrations without art-value. The articles, on whatever subject—and they embrace not only artists and their works, but every object capable of decorative treatment—whether expository, descriptive, or critical, are all scholarly and exhaustive. The journal is also a record of all current events connected with the art-world. Among the contributors will be found the name of our countryman, J. Comyns Carr, who has the conduct of the journal in London. The type is large and the page magnificent; and well may a publication so sumptuous claim the first place among the art-organs of Europe.

A second series of "Etchings from the National Gallery," with notes by the late Mr. R. N. Wornum, has been published by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday. It comprises eighteen plates, finely executed by Messrs. Mongin, Le Rat, Gaucherel, Rajon, Brunet-Debaines, F. Flameng, Richeton, Chattock, and Kent Thomas. The pictures represented are by Raffaelle, Andrea del Sarto, Moroni, and other Italian painters, with one by Canaletto; also, several by Gerard Douw, Vandevelde, and other Dutchmen; one by Greuze; and some by English artists, Crome, Turner, Calcott, Stanfield, and Bonington, with a "Mrs. Siddons," by Lawrence.

Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., have published a superbly designed folio volume containing the passages of Byron's "Childe Harold" which relate to Venice, with a series of twenty-nine drawings by Mr. Linley Sambourne. These are mostly printed on paper of a greenish tint, but in some instances dark grey or buff has been preferred; they represent the finest architectural views in the city of the Doges. The text is printed in colours of a studied chromatic gradation for each page, with illuminated initial letters. We have already mentioned a publication of greater substantial interest, the profusely illustrated *Venise* of M. Charles Yriarte, issued by M. Rothschild at Paris, and by Messrs. Dulau and Co. in Soho-square. The wood engravings, to the number of four hundred, are worthy of the literary work, on which a very accomplished French author has bestowed the labour of several years. M. Yriarte's historical and antiquarian researches concerning Venice, the government of that famous old Republic, its social life and manners, and its arts, commerce, and industry, have borne valuable fruit. To the lover of the fine arts, more especially, this subject must ever present itself in an attractive light.

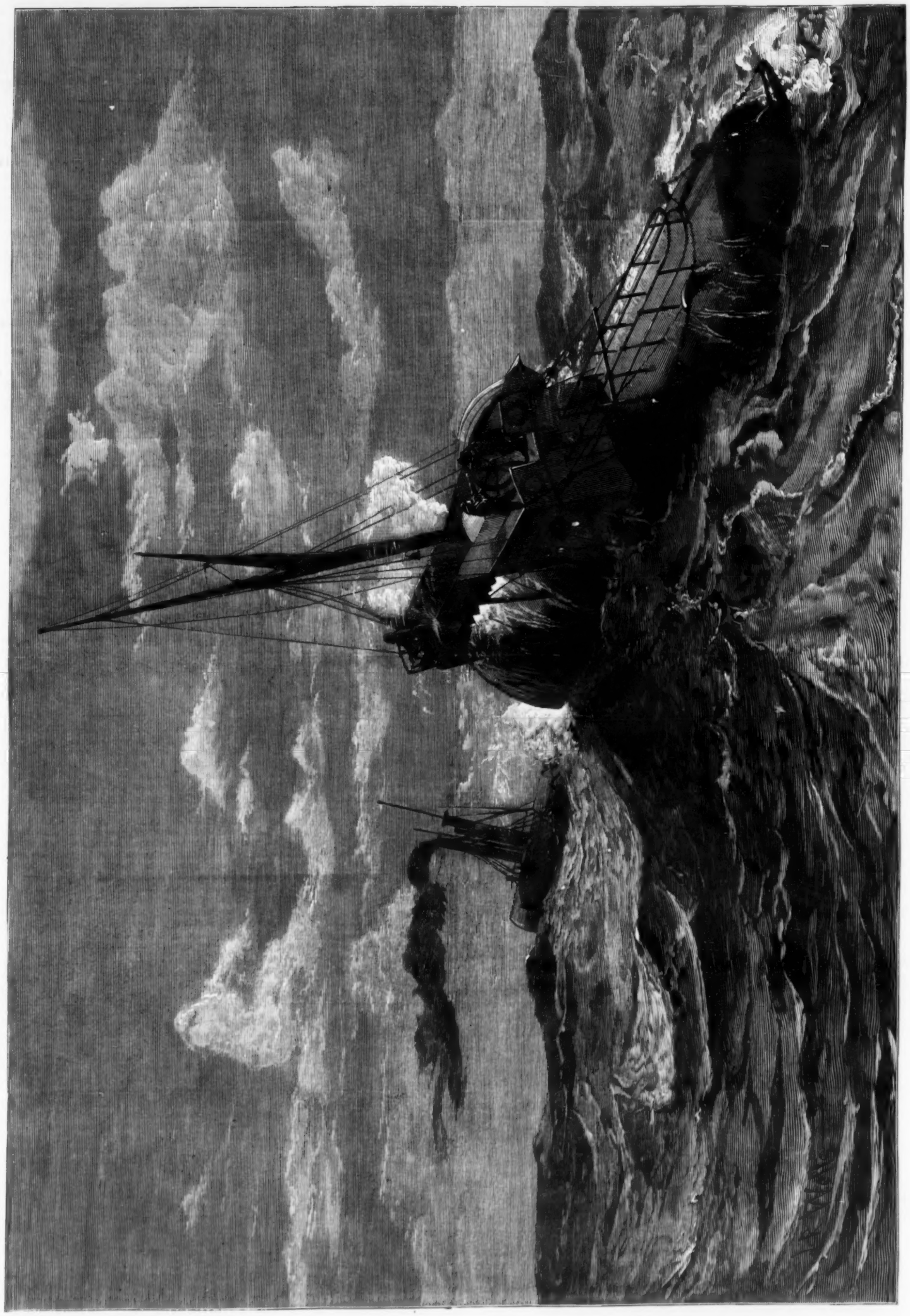
The executive committee for carrying out the memorial to Sir Rowland Hill at Kidderminster met on Tuesday to consider the questions of site and of choice of sculptor; Mr. F. Burcher presided. It was stated that the amount promised amounted to £1620, and the subscriptions came from over 100,000 in this country and abroad—the largest number, it was stated, which has ever contributed to any memorial. After deducting expenses and allowing for additional subscriptions, it was believed that £1500 would be available for the memorial. A committee was appointed to ask of the Town Council the choice of more central sites than those already offered by that body; and it was resolved to invite the following sculptors to send in models for the memorial:—Messrs. Brock, Thornycroft, P. Birch, Bruce Joy, S. Horner, Woolner, R.A., Bell, Fontana, Calder-Marshall, and G. A. Lawson. It was resolved that the statue should be of Carrara marble, the cost of the statue and pedestal not to exceed £1300. The models are to be sent in by July 1, and the work to be completed within two years from that date.

A silver mine, the ore of which is stated to be unusually rich, has, according to the Norwegian papers, been discovered in the Nam Valley.

The officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized last month, at Billingsgate Market, 5 tons 5 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. All of it had come by rail. The fish numbered 27,012, and included 91 cod, 1000 dabs, 1 dogfish, 600 gurnets, 2400 haddocks, 21 hakes, 2 halibuts, 375 herrings, 22 lobsters, 20,200 smelts, and 2300 whitings; and, in addition, 6 barrels of anchovies, 2 bags of escalops, 14 bushels of mussels, 51 of sprats, and 3 of whelks; 248 gallons of shrimps, and 10 boxes of eels. The whole quantity was destroyed.

The New Code of requirements for the Government grant to schools inspected and assisted by the Committee of Council on Education includes various branches of needlework and knitting for the instruction of girls. A "Standard Guide to Knitting" and a "Standard Guide to Needlework," both of them compiled by "A Lady Manager," have been published at the Central School Dépôt, in Paternoster-row, each at the price of sixpence. We are certified by competent feminine judges of the subject that these manuals are just what is wanted to set forth the rules and methods of those useful domestic arts. The little books will be equally useful in private families, with little girls of different ages, who have to be taught hemming, seaming, felling, darning, and other stitching and sewing; besides cutting-out, for which last purpose there is a set of diagrams of patterns, separately printed on ten cards, and sold together for ninepence. The whole is dedicated, by permission, to her Royal Highness Princess Louise. We fear that the young ladies of this generation are sadly behind their mothers and grandmothers in the skill to make or mend their own clothes, and some lighter portions of masculine attire. Home-made linen, to say nothing of frocks or gowns, which are now styled "dresses," has disappeared in many households which can ill afford to buy everything at the haberdasher's shop. As for sewing on buttons, a husband and father, or son and brother, may do that for himself if he can; but, if he cannot, there is a patent contrivance for the fastening on of buttons with a rivet and hammer, which is done with half the trouble of sewing. But we should like to see the girls more eager to make themselves useful.

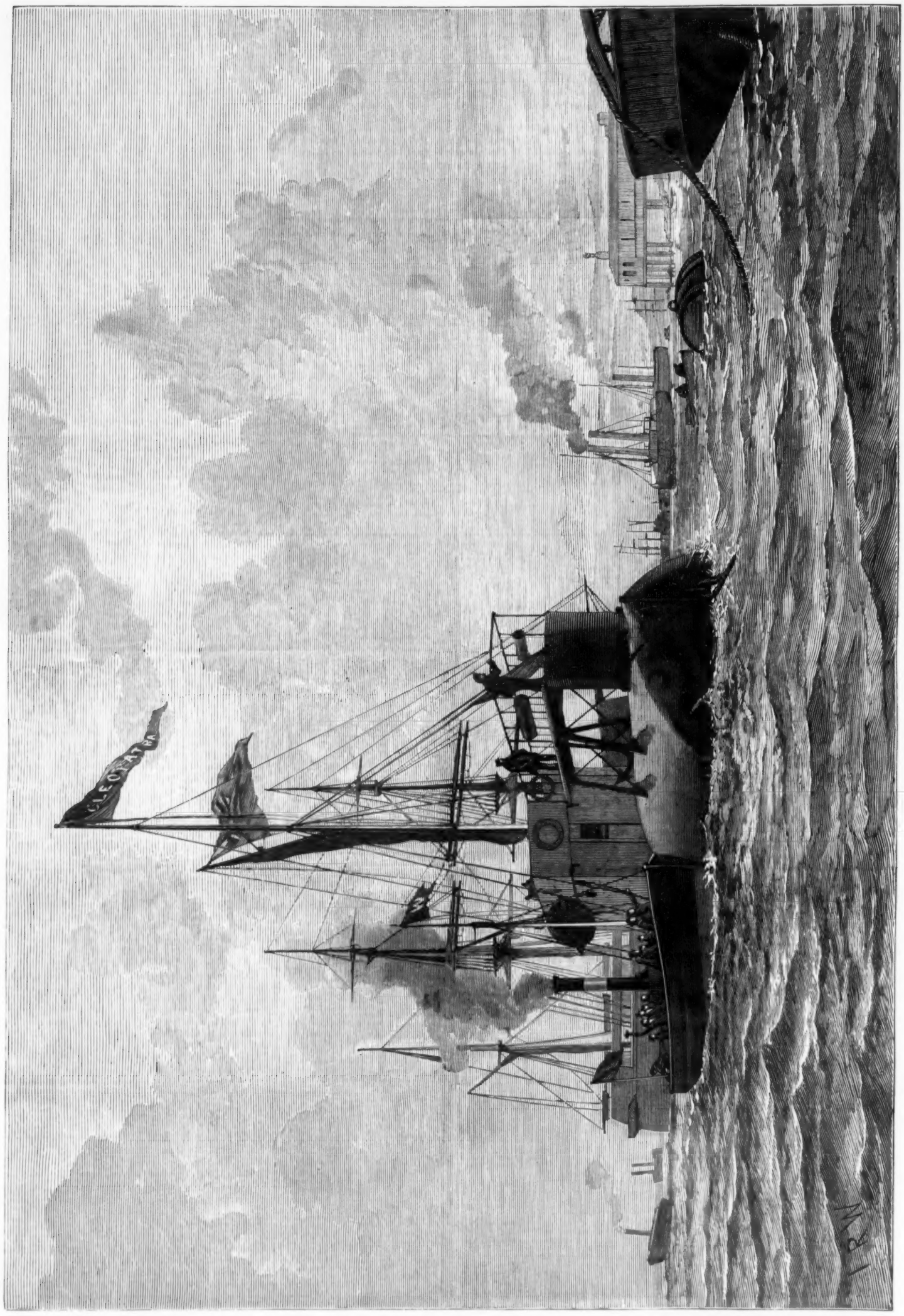
VOYAGE OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE TO ENGLAND.



FIRST NIGHT OUT: IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE TUG ANGLIA.

LEIGHTON, BROS.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IN ITS PROPOSED POSITION AT WESTMINSTER.




ARRIVAL AT GRAVESEND ON MONDAY MORNING.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE TUG ANGLIA.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE HON. SIR EDWARD CUST, BART.

General the Hon Sir Edward Cust, Bart., of Leasowe Castle, Cheshire, K.C.H., D.C.L., Knight Grand Cross of Leopold of Belgium, Colonel 16th Lancers, J.P. and D.L., died in Jermyn-street on the 14th inst., aged eighty-four. He was the youngest son of Brownlow, first Lord Brownlow (son of the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons), and brother of the first Earl of Brownlow. He received his education at Eton and Sandhurst, entered the Army in 1810, and served in the Peninsular War, in numerous battles, including Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle and Nive, and at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, for which he had the war medal and seven clasps. On his return he became Equerry to Prince Leopold of Belgium, and in 1831 was knighted. He was appointed Assistant Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty in 1845, and from 1847 to 1876 he was Master of the Ceremonies. From 1818 to 1832 he sat in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, for Grantham, and afterwards for Lostwithiel. Sir Edward attained the rank of General in 1866, and was Colonel of the 16th Lancers since 1859. He was created a Baronet Feb. 26, 1876. As a military author he gained considerable distinction, his best known work perhaps is "The Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." He married, Jan. 11, 1821, Mary Anne, only child of the late Lewis William Boode, Esq., and had five daughters and an only son, his successor, now Sir Leopold Cust, second Baronet, Gentleman Usher to the Queen, who was born in 1831, married, in 1863, Charlotte S. Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles O. Bridgeman, and has issue.

### SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL, BART.

Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., K.T., Vice-Lieutenant and M.P. for Perthshire, D.C.L., LL.D., D.L. for Renfrew, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and ex-Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, died at Venice on the 15th inst. He was born in 1818, the son of Archibald Stirling, Esq., of Keir, in the county of Perth, by Elizabeth, his wife, younger daughter of Sir John Maxwell, seventh Baronet, of Pollok, M.P., and succeeded to the title, under the special limitation assigned to the baronetcy by patent of 1707, at the death, without issue, of his maternal uncle, Sir John Maxwell, eighth Baronet, in 1865. He subsequently assumed the additional surname of Maxwell. Sir William graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and passed the early period of his life, chiefly in France and Spain, in the study of literature, history, and art. The result of his researches was the appearance in 1848 of his "Annals of the Artists of Spain," and subsequently "The Cloister Life of Charles V." and "Velasquez and his Works," besides contributions on those special subjects in periodical literature. From 1852 to 1865 and from 1872 till his death he was M.P. for Perthshire. In 1863 he was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University, in 1871 Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and in 1875 Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and he was a trustee of the British Museum and of the National Portrait Gallery. The Order of the Thistle was conferred on him in 1876, the first time for a long period that honour had been bestowed on a commoner. Sir William married at Paris, April 26, 1865, Lady Anne Maria, third daughter of David, Earl of Leven and Melville, which lady died Dec. 8, 1874; and, secondly, March 1 last year, the Hon. Caroline Norton, daughter of Thomas Sheridan (son of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan), and widow of the Hon. George Chapple Norton, brother of the third Lord Grantley. This lady, the well-known "Hon. Mrs. Norton" in literature, only survived the marriage three months. By his first wife, Sir William leaves two sons; the elder, now Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, tenth Baronet, was born in 1866. The deceased Baronet was male representative of the ancient and distinguished family of Stirling of Keir, and, through his mother, of the Maxwells of Pollok, who trace back their lineage to the early times of Scottish history. He thus succeeded to very considerable estates, which rendered him one of the chief landowners of Scotland.

### MR. HOZIER, OF NEWLANDS.

James Hozier, Esq., of Newlands and Barrowfield, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., died at his residence, Mauldslie Castle, on the 13th inst., after a few hours' illness, aged eighty-six. He was the only child of William Hozier, Esq., of Newlands, by his first wife, Jane, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Clathick and Killermont. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1815, but devoted himself entirely to county business, and from 1869 to 1875 was Convener of Lanarkshire. He married, in 1824, Catherine Margaret, second daughter of Sir William Feilden, Bart., M.P., of Feniscowles, which lady died in 1870, and leaves, with two daughters, three sons, of whom the eldest is William Wallace Hozier, Esq., late Scots Greys, and the youngest Captain Henry Montague Hozier, a well-known writer on military history.

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The deaths have also been announced of—

Mrs. Heathcote Wyndham, on the 13th inst., at Little Ven, near Sherborne, in her ninetieth year.

Rear-Admiral Henry Dumaresq, on the 30th ult., at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged sixty-nine.

Major-General Richard Hall, of the Madras Army, on the 13th inst., at Fellows-road, Haverstock-hill, aged seventy-five.

Major-General George Dixon, C.B., on the 15th inst., at Gilling Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged seventy-three.

Major Godolphin Sidney Quicke, formerly of the 53rd Regiment, on the 12th inst., aged forty-four.

John Forster, Esq., formerly M.P. for Berwick, at his residence, 91, Victoria-street, in his sixty-first year.

William Charles Kerr, Esq., M.D., on the 12th inst., at Newnham-on-Severn, aged seventy-eight.

Elizabeth Augusta, Lady Lluellyn, widow of General Sir Richard Lluellyn, K.C.B., and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Raymond, of The Lee, Essex, on the 12th inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Salkeld, of Holm Hill, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1850, Commanding the Royal Westmorland Militia, on the 17th inst.

Mr Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, Assistant Judge at Shanghai. Mr. Goodwin was the author of several works, and wrote the article on the Mosaic Cosmogony in "Essays and Reviews." He was an elder brother of the present Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev. Dr. Bisset, Vicar of Pontefract, suddenly, in his seventy-seventh year, on the 22nd inst.

The Rev T. Ascough Rickards, at the age of eighty-seven. He was Vicar of Cosby for more than fifty years, but resigned the benefice in 1872.

Robert Dalzell, Esq., on the 14th inst., at Wallingford, Berks, aged eighty-three. He was descended from the celebrated General the Hon. Robert Dalzell, of Tidmarsh, of the family of the Earl of Carnwath.

The Duchess d'Albeneto, on the 10th inst., at Naples. She was the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Gerard Vanneck, brother of the second Lord Huntingfield, and was married, in 1845, to the Duke d'Albeneto, of the Two Sicilies.

Lord Cecil James Gordon, youngest son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, K.T., and uncle of the present Marquis, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-one. He married, in 1841, Emily, daughter of Maurice Crosbie Moore, Esq., of Moresfort, in the county of Tipperary, and assumed by Royal license, in 1850, the surname of Moore after that of Gordon.

## CHESS.

P S S (Chelsea).—Kindly re-examine the revised position. There appears to be a second solution by 1. Q to Q R 2nd.

D M.—The position is too elementary to be called a problem. Try again.

R (Hull).—The following is the position of the pieces in the "Indian" problem:—White: K at Q R sq, R at Q sq, B at K Kt 2nd and K R 6th, Pawns at Q Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, and K Kt 4th. Black: K at K 2th, Kt at K B 6th, Pawns at Q Kt 2nd and K 4th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

J J W (Jamaica-road).—We have altered the problem as requested.

A N.—Long's "Key to the Chess Openings," published by Morgan, 67, Barbican.

W E K (Manchester).—If White plays 1. K takes Kt, in Problem No. 1766, Black's answer is 1. Q to Q B 6th, preventing the mate in the second move.

Hotel Abbat (Alexandria).—Your question relating to Problem No. 1765 was answered in our last week's issue.

F le P (Guernsey).—The leading variations will suffice.

B P (Wantage).—English chess problems, published by Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row; and a Chess Century, published by White and Co., Lebanon, U.S.A.

M and P (Minchinhampton).—The second player is probably too strong for the odds. After the moves 1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th, 2. P to K B 4th, P to Q B 4th, we should continue with 3. P to Q Kt 4th, and in reply to 3. P to Q 3rd, play 4. B to Q Kt 2nd, &c.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1767 received from R S L, Hôtel Abbat, G T Derrick, Tom Thumb, and R H Brooks.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1768 received from R S L, J R Miles, Enfield Highway Institute, G T Derrick, C Wood, Copiapino, Pelmont, Baz, Bosworth, J Oliver, Jane N (Utrecht) T Leathes, W R Smith, G F Lee, E W Cuddeford, G Rashby, Tom Thumb, John Hornibrow, S D (Londonderry), and E Clarkson.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1769 received from R S L, Copiapino, J C Craven G Rashby, Cant, H W T, C P, Dr F St. H Roe, W Leeson, W V G D, J Statham, P le Page, Jun, Wilkie, J T G, G L W, J de Honstetyn, R H Brooks, Orion, Joseph Sowden, N Brock, R Schofield, Simplex, W C Dutton, N Powell, S Threifall, T Hope, G W A, G Fosbrooke, Charlie, R T King, A Scot, B Parkinson, T Edgar, B R S, J Wontome, Paul's Roost, Mechanic, D Leslie, W Nelson, Triton, A G R, S Johnson, T Elder, S Western, P Hampton, L Elmaker, R Roughead, R Hallowell, C S C, S Dimmick, B Champneys, H Ingersoll, M R T, Leonora and Leon, and G W W.

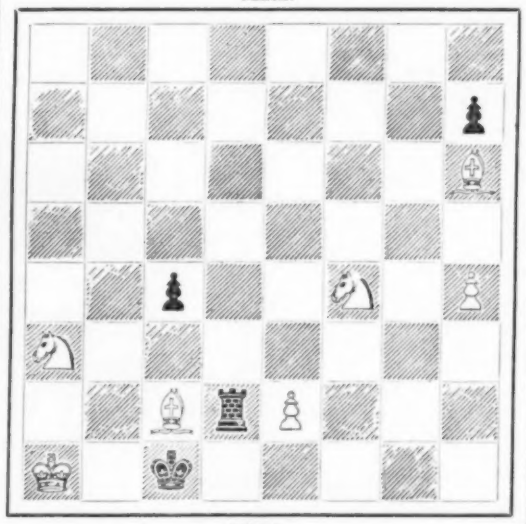
Solution of Problem No. 1768.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Kt 3rd | Any move | 2. Mates accordingly. | |

PROBLEM No. 1771.

By H. E Kidson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

In one of the Tourneys of the recent meeting at Grantham, it was arranged, with the view of nullifying the "bookish theoric," we presume, that the Knights and Bishops should be transposed on both sides at the commencement of the game. The following Partie is one of those played on the occasion between the Rev. A. B. Skipworth and Mr. Sydney Ensor. Before playing the game, the reader should be careful to place the Knights on the Bishops' squares, and the Bishops on the Knights' squares.

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. E.) |
|---|---|
| 1. P to K 3rd | P to K 4th |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to Q B 3rd |
| 3. Q to K Kt 4th | Kt to K Kt 3rd |
| 4. P to Q B 3rd | P takes P |
| 5. B takes Kt | B P takes B |
| 6. Q takes P (at Q 5th) | Q to Q R 4th |

Ingenious enough. If White now plays Q takes Kt P, then follows 7. B to K 4th; 8. Q to R 6th, B takes Q B P (ch), &c.; but we should have preferred Q to K 2nd at once.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7. Kt to Q 3rd | |

The correct reply. Black is now obliged to defend the Kt's Pawn with his King, and the Queen's Pawn is lost.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7. | K to B sq |
| 8. Q takes Q P | Kt to Q 3rd |
| 9. Kt to Q 2nd | B to Q B 2nd |
| 10. Q to K Kt 4th | R to K sq |
| 11. P to K R 3rd | B to K 3rd |
| 12. Q to Q Kt 4th | Q to K B 4th |
| 13. Q to K B 4th | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 14. Q takes Q | |

The exchange of Queens in this position is somewhat to Black's advantage. Q takes B, however, is not good, because Black can continue with Q takes Kt, followed by R to Q sq, &c.

| | |
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| 14. | B takes Q |
| 15. Kt to Q B sq | |

We should have been disposed to play K to K 2nd at this point, as tending to a speedier development of White's game.

| | |
|---|---|
| 15. | Kt to K 4th |
| 16. P to K Kt 4th | B to B 7th |
| 17. B to R 2nd | K to B 2nd |
| 18. B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 19. Castles | P to K Kt 4th |
| 20. Kt to B 3rd | B to B 3rd |
| 21. Kt to K sq | B to Kt 3rd |
| 22. Kt to Kt 2nd | P to K R 4th |

From this point Black pursues the attack with characteristic vigour.

| | |
|---|---|
| 23. P to K B 3rd | P takes P |
| 24. R P takes P | R to R 6th |
| 25. K to B 2nd | R to Q sq |
| 26. Kt to Kt 3rd | B to B 7th |
| 27. Kt to Q 4th | P to Q B 4th |
| 28. Kt takes B | |

White plays the latter part of this game with, for him, unusual absence of care. We think Kt to K 2nd here would have been more to the purpose.

| | |
|---|---|
| 28. | R to Q 7th (ch) |
| 29. K to Kt sq | R takes Kt |
| 30. R to B 2nd | R to R 8th (ch) |
| 31. K takes R | R takes R |
| 32. R to Q Kt sq | R takes B P |
| 33. K to Kt sq | R to Kt 6th |
| 34. K to B 2nd | R takes Kt P |
| 35. K to B 3rd | R to Q R 5th |
| 36. P to Q R 3rd | P to Kt 5th (ch) |
| 37. K to K 2nd | P to K Kt 4th |
| 38. K to Q 3rd | P to B 5th (ch) |
| 39. K to K 4th | K to K 3rd |

The White King is now a close prisoner, and at the mercy of the adversary.

| | |
|---|---|
| 40. R to K Kt sq | R to R 4th |
| 41. Kt to K sq | |

White's only way of avoiding the impending mate was to check with the Kt at B 4th, but Black must have won in the long run.

| | |
|---|---|
| 41. | R to K 4th (ch) |
| 42. K to Q 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 43. R takes P | B to Q sq, |

and mates next move.

### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The last of the tourneys at Grantham, that wherein there was an interchange of places between the Bishops and Knights at the commencement of the game, was brought to a conclusion last week, and the first prize was carried off by Mr. Sydney Ensor. The second and third prizes were divided between Messrs. Ranken, Skipworth, and Newham, their respective scores being equal. Mr. Skipworth, whose play throughout appears to have been unfavourably affected by his attention to the arrangements of the meeting, received the prize for brilliancy. The proceedings terminated with a public luncheon, the Earl of Brownlow, president of the association, in the chair.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 23, 1874, and Jan. 24, 1877) of Mrs. Margaret Collins Lambert, of Wood House, Finchley, widow of William Lambert, Esq., who died on Nov. 7 last, were proved on Nov. 24 last by the Rev. Edwin Castle and Michael Castle (two of her nephews) and Thomas Hakewill, the personalty being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix has bequeathed, amongst other legacies, to each of the four children of her brother, William Jennings, and to her nephew, Thomas Guppy, £2000; to her niece, Mrs. Holme, £3000; to the Monmouth Hospital, £500; to the churchwardens of St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, in aid of its maintenance, £500 free of duty; to the Vicar and churchwardens of the same church, £300, also free of duty, the income to be applied for the relief of the poor of Wye Bridge, Monmouth; to her sister, Mary Ann Jennings, and her son, Thomas, eighty Hampstead Aqueduct shares; to her niece, Margaret Angst, and her children, eighty other like shares; to her sister, Mrs. Rees, and her daughter, £20,000 Reduced Annuities; to other persons a life interest in various sums of stock amounting to over £10,000; and a life annuity of £40 to an outdoor servant, besides legacies to indoor servants. All her real estate and her residuary personal estate, including such as under any power or otherwise the testatrix was enabled to dispose of, she has given equally between the children of her late sister, Caroline Collins Castle.

The will and nine codicils (dated respectively Dec. 15, 1868, Oct. 20, 1870, April 19 and Oct. 16, 1875, March 30, April 10 and 28, and May 24, 1876, and May 31, 1877) of Mr. Robert Alexander Gray, J.P., late of The Terrace, Camberwell, who died on the 10th ult., were proved on the 8th inst. by John Melhuish, Thomas Edward Layton, Thomas Hutchinson, and David Maurice Serjeant, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Camberwell, upon trust, to apply the income in the purchase of warm clothing for the poor of the said parish not receiving parochial relief;—£300 to the Incumbent and churchwardens of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, the income to be paid to a person exceeding seventy years of age nominated by the Peckham Pension Society;—£200 to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford;—£100 each to the Marine Society; the Seamen's Hospital; the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood; the Adult Orphan Asylum, Regent's Park; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Green Coat School, Camberwell; the Camden Chapel School, Camberwell; and the Lancashire School, Peckham;—and such an amount is to be invested as will produce 30 guineas per annum, and this sum is to be applied yearly by the master of Camberwell Workhouse for the increased comfort of the inmates. There are several legacies and annuities to servants and others; testator's daughter and daughter-in-law each take annuities of £800; to testator's grandson, Robert Alexander Gray, is given certain freehold houses. The residue of his property is left upon trust for accumulation and subsequently for the children of his said daughter and his deceased son.

The will (dated Aug 31, 1877) of Miss Elizabeth Burton, late of Stamford-hill, who died on Oct. 11 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Thomas Burton, the brother, Miss Agnes Burton, the sister, and John Richard Tindall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Amongst other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths to the Seamen's Orphan Asylum £200; and to the Grammar School, Cliffe, Yorkshire, £200, the income to be applied in augmentation of the salary of the master of the said school. The rest of her property she distributes among the members of her family.

The will and three codicils (dated Dec. 19, 1868, June 5, 1869, March 22, 1871, and July 15, 1876) of Mrs. Louisa Doxat, late of Putney-heath, who died on the 24th ult., were proved on the 15th inst. by Edmund Theodore Doxat, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Putney National School £100; to the Roehampton National School, £50; and some other legacies. The remainder of her property is divided into eleven parts and given to certain of her relatives.

The will and codicil (dated July 25, 1873, and Oct. 14, 1875) of Mr. George Cobb, late of Brighthelmstone, Sussex, who died on the 29th ult., were proved on the 29th inst. by Edward Madge Hore and Joseph Cobb, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Subject to some legacies, the testator leaves all his freehold, leasehold, and personal estate to his said nephew.

The will and two codicils (dated Dec. 28, 1859, Nov. 3, 1873, and Feb. 16, 1876) of Mr. Henry Thomas Curtis, late of Burfield Lodge, Old Windsor, Berks, who died on the 10th ult., were proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Emily Curtis, the widow, Frederick Thomas Curtis, the son, and Edwin Bedford, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives £3000 to his said son, and a few other legacies; the residue of his estate he gives to his wife.

The will and two codicils (dated Nov. 22, 1865, June 21, 1869, and Jan. 7, 1873) of General George Twemlow, of the Royal Bengal Artillery, who died at Guildford on Oct. 2 last, were proved on the 8th inst. by Dodsworth Haydon, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £1000.

The will, with three codicils (dated Sept. 14, 1871, May 13 and Nov. 11, 1872, and Aug. 4, 1875) of Mr. James Scott, formerly of No. 5, Hereford-street, Park-lane, and late of The Hollies, Calverley Park, Tonbridge Wells, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Theodore Howard, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

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Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Minister to the Swiss Confederation, has been appointed to the Legation at Athens.

The will case of the Earl of Longford against Purdon was settled in the Appeal Court, Dublin, on Saturday, the litigants agreeing to equally divide the Cooke estates.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Alfred Hudson, M.D., to be one of the Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, in the room of William Stokes, M.D., deceased.

Writing to the Mayor of Sheffield on Tuesday, Mr. Mundella, M.P., expresses his pleasure at the liberal measures taken for the relief of the distress in the town. He sends a cheque for £50 and one hundred blankets for distribution in Brightside, the district where the greatest suffering is being endured. The relief fund now exceeds £3000.

The Duke of St. Albans presided on Monday night at the annual banquet of the Nottingham Liberal Club, supported by Lord Rosebery, Mr. Earp, M.P., and the Hon. Auberon Herbert. Lord Rosebery, in replying to the toast of the "Houses of Parliament," spoke of the foreign policy sketched out in the Queen's Speech as being most satisfactory to him as a Liberal. He deprecated the idea of the country going to war on behalf of Turkey, and at the same time warned them against too strong an affection for Russia, reminding them of the conduct of Russia towards Poland.

**SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the** COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.—EXAMINATIONS in DRAWING in ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS.—The Science and Art Department will hold Examinations in Elementary Drawing, through the agency of the Managers in Elementary Day Schools, throughout the kingdom.

These Examinations will take place on Monday, March 11, in Elementary Schools at which instruction in Drawing is given by persons certificated in Second-grade Drawing. Payments to the managers and prizes to the children and pupil teachers are offered on the results of these examinations.

Application for Examination must be made (on Form No. 520) before Feb. 1, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.

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| The One Thousand and Two | 5 5 0 |
| The One Thousand and Two A | 5 5 0 |
| The Japanese Bamboo | 6 6 0 |

Coloured Drawings post-free.—GARDNERS', Glass and China Manufacturers, 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu,** or Bronze, Mediæval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

**GREAT SALE DURING THIS MONTH**
at PETER ROBINSON'S,
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET.
The Stock being found
at this Annual Stock-taking
unusually heavy,
A MUCH LARGER REDUCTION IN PRICE
has been made in the whole of the Stock,
and especially in the following Articles:—

**BLACK SILKS, the Purest and Best,**
at 3s. 6d., reduced from 4s. 9d.;
at 4s. 9d. (Degove's), reduced from 6s.;
at 5s. (Bonnet's), reduced from 7s. 6d.;
at 6s. (The Empress), reduced from 8s. 9d.;
at 7s. 6d. (Ponson's), reduced from 10s. 9d.

**BLACK SILK COSTUMES,**
at 4 gs., reduced from 7 gs.;
at 6 gs., reduced from 10 gs.;
at 10 gs., reduced from 18 gs.

**BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES,**
at 4 gs., reduced from 7 gs.;
at 6 gs., reduced from 10 gs.;
at 10 gs., reduced from 18 gs.

**FANCY MATERIAL COSTUMES (Paris** Models).
at 3 gs., reduced from 8 gs.;
at 5 gs., reduced from 12 gs.

**ALL JACKETS and MANTLES**
at a reduction of One Third, and many at One Half.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS, at 2½ gs.; reduced from 3½ gs.
SERVICEABLE JACKETS, 1½ guinea; reduced from 3½ gs.

**BLACK STUFFS at 9½d., reduced from 1s.;**
at 1s. 6d., reduced from 2s.; at 2s., reduced from 2s. 9d.
FRENCH MERINOS and CACHEMIRE,
at 1s. 10d., reduced from 2s. 6d.; at 2s. 6d., reduced from 3s. 6d.

**DRESS LENGTHS, ODD LENGTHS, and** REMNANTS
will be cleared at nominal prices.

**MOURNING ORDERS, during the Sale,**
will receive the usual prompt and
careful attention. Made-up articles,
millinery, &c., forwarded, free of
extra charge, to all parts of England.
PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

DURING THE SALE.
**TARLATAN BALL DRESSES, 14s. 9d.**
Wonderfully Cheap.
Elegantly Made.
From a Cheap Purchase
of 300 Pieces.
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 256 to 262.

**NOTICE.—In reference to the**
above advertisements,
it is important that letters
should be clearly addressed to
PETER ROBINSON'S,
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

**MESSRS. WAYRE, Manufacturing** Furriers, 96, Oxford-street, and 332, Oxford-street (corner of Regent-circus), Established Half a Century, will offer during the remainder of the Season their SURPLUS STOCK of SEALSKIN PALETOTS at greatly reduced prices.

**WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS,** 40 inches long, are now reduced from 16 gs. to 12 gs.

**WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS,** 36 inches long, are now reduced from 14 gs. to 10 gs.

**WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS,** 33 inches long, are now reduced from 12 gs. to 9 gs.

**WAYRE'S SEAL PALETOTS** can be sent on approval to any part of the Kingdom by forwarding a reference and stating the following measurements:—
The size of waist, and round the bust taken under the arms.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE, and a number of Ladies of High Rank throughout the World.

**EGERTON BURNETT'S**

**WELLINGTON SERGES.**

EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, England, respectfully calls attention to the excellent qualities of these SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.

Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERN BOOKS of the various shades and makes sent free by post and carriage paid as far as BRISTOL or LONDON on parcels over £2. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

A Special Strong Make for Boys' and Gentlemen's Suits from 3s. 6d. per yard.

**EGERTON BURNETT,**
WOOLLEN MERCHANT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

**BALL DRESSES—EVENING DRESSES.** Just received, from Paris, LISSETTE GRENADINES, plain evening colours. Look brilliant by gaslight. Price 4½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-st., W.

**ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock** of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades now selling at 8½d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**CLEARANCE SALE, previous to Stock-**taking.—SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce the SALE of the whole of their SURPLUS STOCK of SILKS, Velvets, Costumes, Mantles, Furs, Shawls, Dress Materials, Ball Dresses, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Ribbons, Household Linen, and Fancy Drapery, marked at very low prices to clear before stock-taking. Inspection solicited. Patterns free. Piccadilly and Regent-street, W.

**SHIRTS.—ÆGIDIUS, a New Elastic** Overshirt, as warm as wool and soft as silk. It will dispense with the old-fashioned and ever-shrinking coloured flannel. 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d. each. Patterns of materials and self-measure free by post.—R. FORD and CO. 41, Poultry, London.

**LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING** BANDS for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**A FACT.—HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By** damping the Hair or Whiskers with this Wash, in twelve hours the hair becomes its original colour permanently. 10s. 6d. Sent for stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

**NOSE MACHINE.—A contrivance applied** to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of the nose that an ill-formed one is quickly shaped, 10s. 6d. Sent free for stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

**TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH** RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
**PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM,** NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY."
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

**LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.** "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY." UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY."
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF** MEAT.
FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF** MEAT.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across label.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF** MEAT.

USE ONLY THE
**NORWEGIAN CONDENSED MILK.**
"BEAR" BRAND.
Mr. W. W. STODDART, Analyst to the city of Bristol, states:—"I have examined the tins of Condensed Milk. . . . The Norwegian is the richest and best."
(Signed) W. WALTER STODDART, Analytical Chemist.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS
(Philadelphia, 1876; Brussels, 1876; Christiania, 1877)
have been awarded this Milk for excellence of quality.
None is genuine without the "Prize Medal" Label.
In use in the Royal Navy. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'**
**MARAVILLA COCOA,**
DELICIOUS AND INVIGORATING

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**
"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."
British Medical Journal.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.—The "Globe" says,** "'TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and consumers of Cocoa in general, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL
PRIZE MEDAL.
**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

**FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,**
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

**NEW YORK.—EPPS'S COCOA.**
Dépôt—SMITH and VANDERBEEK, Park-place.
Each Packet or Tin is labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN** COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only:—Whites, for Pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, 5s. per bushel, or 19s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel, 13s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb., 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

**WILLS'** "There is no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'THREE CASTLES.'—Vide "The Virginians."
"THREE CASTLES."
Sold only in Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name and Trade-Mark of W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

**WEIGH YOUR CANDLES. Many** foreign light-weights are about. All the Candles of PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) are intended to be exact weight without the wrapper. Try their Gold Medal Palmitine, burning brilliantly but slowly, and of the transparency of the finest Spermaceti. Try also their New Patent Night Lights made without the paper case. Order of your own dealer.

**HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD** COMPLEXION.
**PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP**
is the Best for the
**TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING.**
Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," edited by Mr.
**ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,**
used by
**THE ROYAL FAMILY,**
and Sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere.

**WHITE and DELICATE HANDS.** FAVERT'S CYTHEREAN CREAM renders the Hands beautifully white and soft, however chapped. Instructive Treatise, 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d.—SANGER, 150, Oxford-st. London. 15 stamps.

**LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation** will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.
The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."
"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. C. Tichborne, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

**DR. LELIÈVRE'S ICELAND MOSS** POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poultices made with Linseed or Bread. These spoil the Linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New Poultice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists.
Wholesale, RIGOLLOT and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD** MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, London.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S** CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S** CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S** CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S** CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE.**
**COLDS, BRONCHITIS,**
**COUGHS, ASTHMA.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE.**
Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1866.
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE.**
From W. Versalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.
"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

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**CHLORODYNE.**
From Dr. B. J. Boulton and Co., Horncastle.
"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorydyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not attainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S** CHLORODYNE most effectually relieves those too often fatal diseases CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE**
is the great specific for
**CHOLERA,**
**DYSENTERY,**
**DIARRHŒA.**
Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY Remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE.**
The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE.**
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

**THE WAR.**
The "Times," Aug. 13, 1877.
"From our Correspondent with the Russian Army.—'Okoum, July 25.—The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian camp was dreadful. I myself acquired a reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of Chlorodyne, with which I effected miraculous cures.'"

**THE WAR.**
The "Standard."
"Shumla, Aug. 12.—The climate in Shumla, and, in fact, in all towns in this country, seems fever laden. Quinine and Chlorodyne are consequently at a premium."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE**
rapidly cuts short all attacks of
**EPILEPSY, PALPITATION,**
**SPASMS, HYSTERIA,**
**COLIC.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**
**CHLORODYNE**
is the true palliative in
**NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,**
**GOUT, CANCER,**
**TOOTHACHE.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**
The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every Bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the INVENTOR.
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Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

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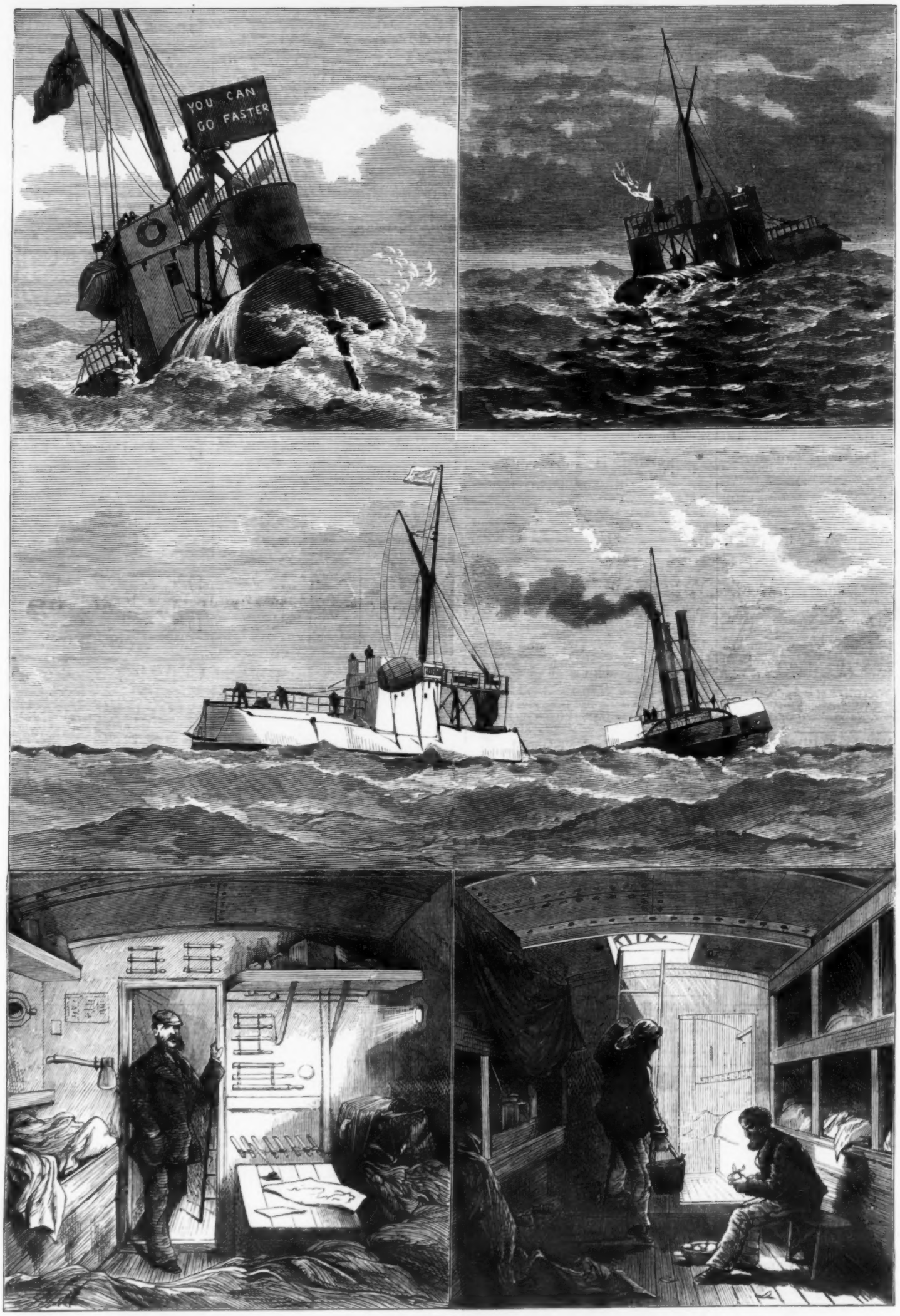


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NIGHT SIGNAL OF THE CLEOPATRA.

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CAPTAIN'S CABIN OF THE CLEOPATRA.

MAIN CABIN OF THE CLEOPATRA.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE TUG ANGLIA.

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